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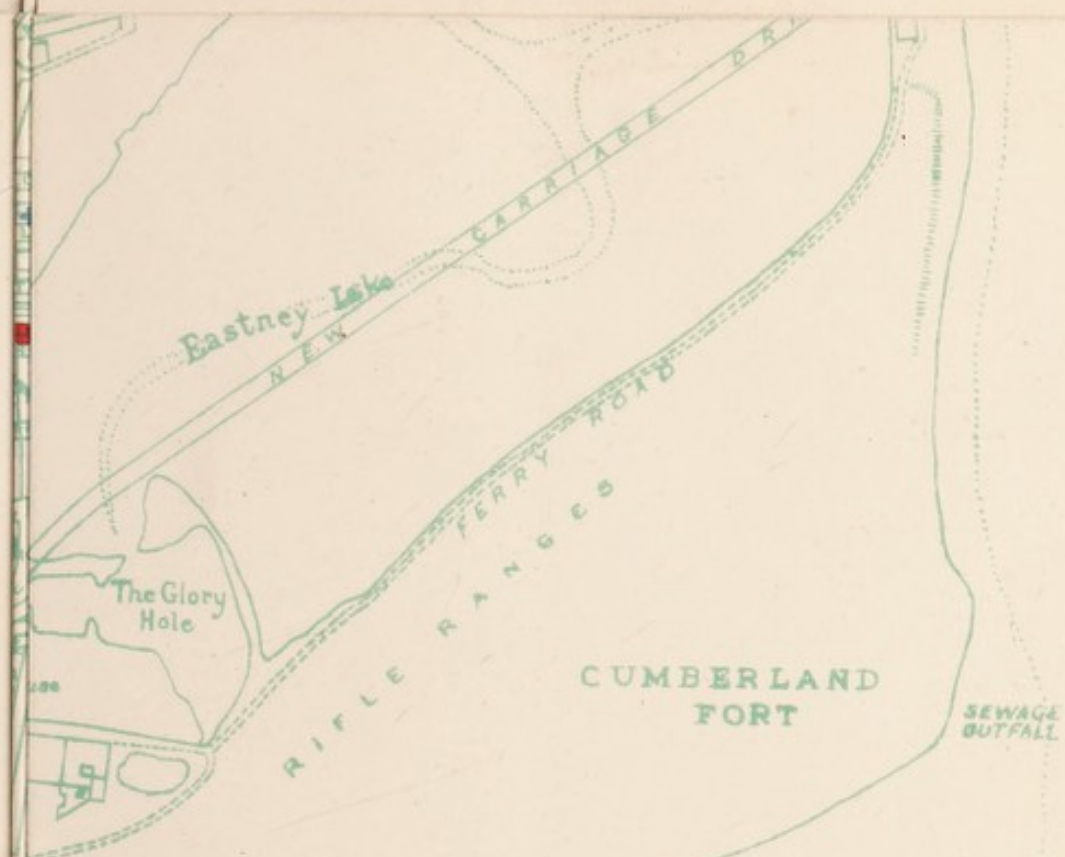
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REPORT

ON THE

Health of Portsmouth

FOR THE YEAR 1906

BY

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M.D. (EDIN. UNIV.), D.P.H. (CAMB. UNIV.)

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Superintendent to the Small Pox Hospital,

and

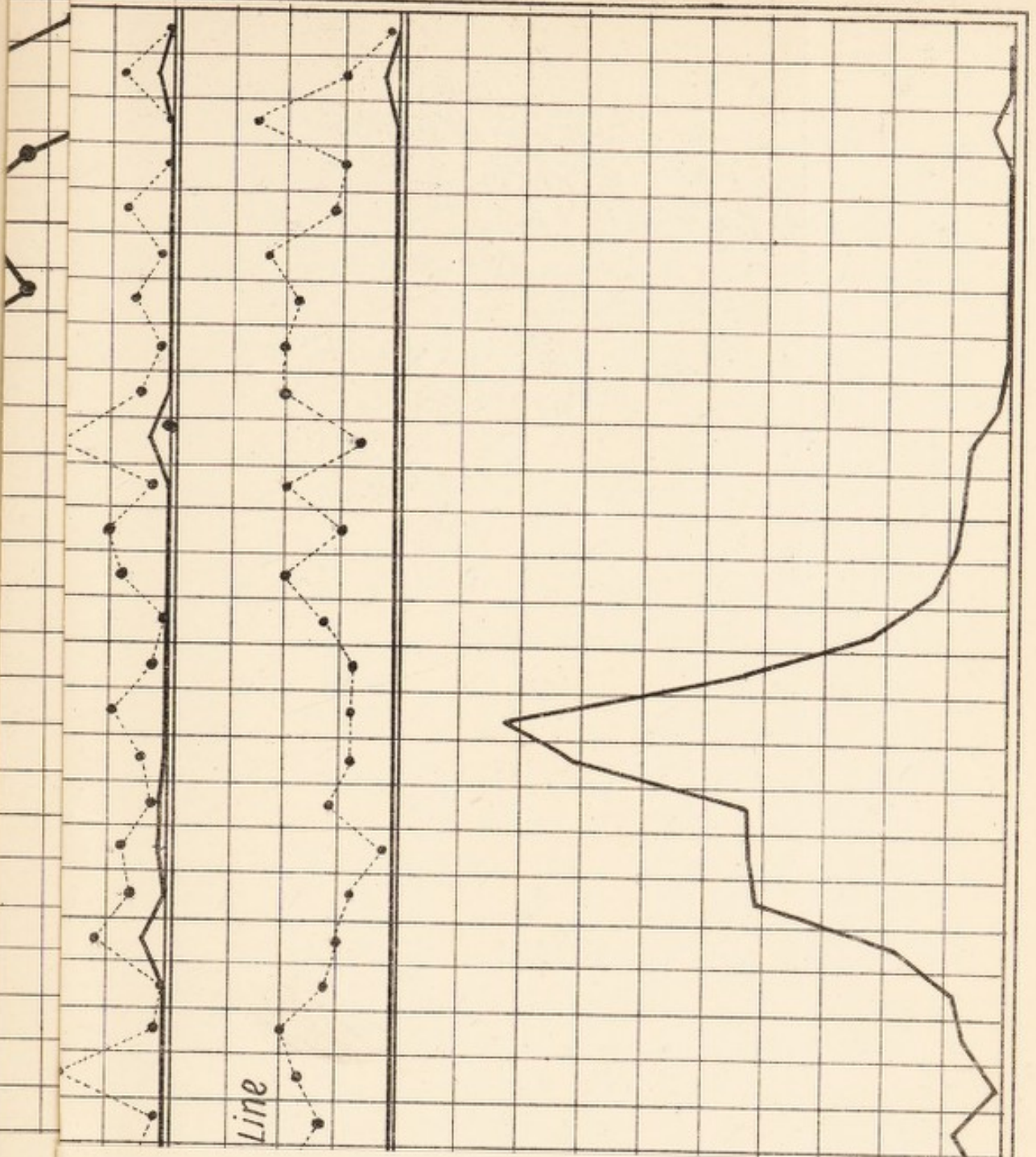
Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth.


INCLUDING

THE REPORTS OF THE

**Medical Superintendent Milton Hospital
and the Public Analyst.**







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Health Committee, 1905=6.

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Borough of Portsmouth.

1906.

POPULATION (Estimated to middle of 1906) 205,118

TOTAL BIRTHS 5,870 Rate per 1000 .. 28.7

„ DEATHS 3,049 „ „ .. 14.91

DEATHS—Under 1 year .. 761 Deaths under 1 year
to 1000 Births 130

„ 60 years and upwards.. 942 Percentage of Deaths
to total Deaths 30.7

„ Principal Zymotic Diseases 377 Death-rate per 1000 1.84

„ Small-pox 0 „ „ 0

„ Measles 8 „ „ 0.04

„ Scarlet Fever 3 „ „ 0.01

„ Diphtheria 60 „ „ 0.29

„ Whooping Cough .. 63 „ „ 0.31

„ Fever 17 „ „ 0.08

„ Diarrhœa 226 „ „ 1.10

„ Violence 64 „ „ 0.31

„ Inquest Cases 228 Percentage to total deaths 7.47

„ Public Institutions 609 „ „ 19.98

„ Uncertified Causes 37 „ „ 1.21

Average Death-rate for 10 years, 1896—1905 17.29

Mean Temperature 51.7

Total Rainfall, in inches 28.74

Statistics.

POPULATION.—The population estimated to the middle of 1906 was 205,118.

TABLE I.

Table showing the Population, Marriages, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the year 1906 and the ten preceding years.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year	*Estimated Population	No. of Inhabited Houses	Marriages	Registered Births	Total Number of Deaths		
					Total, all ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years
1906	205,118	43,036	2,005	5,870	3,049	761	1,006
1905	201,975	43,059	1,939	5,641	3,345	755	1,179
1904	198,038	41,053	1,969	5,579	3,333	791	1,126
1903	194,960	39,874	1,882	5,431	2,867	620	889
1902	191,909	38,967	1,772	5,284	3,269	800	1,153
1901	188,855	37,983	1,766	5,267	3,367	858	1,199
1900	185,725	38,007	1,711	4,995	3,359	771	1,123
1899	182,576	35,851	1,719	5,000	3,737	986	1,419
1898	179,500	34,967	1,684	4,971	3,048	681	1,036
1897	176,497	34,193	1,589	4,897	2,974	819	1,129
1896	173,565	34,739	1,581	5,006	3,030	785	1,156
Average 10 years 1896-05	187,360	37,869	1,761	5,207	3,233	786	1,141

* Revised in accordance with Census Returns, 1901.

NOTES.

- 1.—Population at Census, 1901 :

Males	91,069	..
Females	97,064	..

 188,133
- 2.—Area in Acres (including extended area) .. 5,861
- 3.—Average number of Persons in each house at Census 5
- 4.—Average number of Persons per acre at Census .. 37

TABLE II.

Showing Births, Deaths and Meteorology during the four quarters ending 29th December, 1906.

Quarter	Births	Deaths	The Deaths registered include															Mean Temperature	Rainfall (Inches)
			Deaths of		Deaths from								Inquest Cases	Deaths in Public Institutions	Uncertified Causes of Deaths				
			Infants under 1 year of age	Persons aged 60 years and upwards	Principal Epidemic Diseases	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet-fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea				Violence			
1st Quarter	1488	757	154	278	30	—	—	1	13	10	4	2	16	51	151	16	42.5	11.61	
2nd "	1472	680	117	210	41	—	5	1	8	18	5	4	24	68	155	5	52.9	3.81	
3rd "	1472	828	291	202	242	—	2	—	13	22	5	200	10	40	142	8	63.0	2.72	
4th "	1438	784	199	252	64	—	1	1	26	13	3	20	14	69	161	37	49.1	10.35	
TOTAL	5870	3049	761	942	377	—	8	3	60	63	17	226	64	228	609	66	Mean 51.9	28.49	

BIRTHS.—There is this year a slight increase in the birth-rate. The total number of births registered was 5,870, which gives a rate of 28.71 per 1000.

The numbers of Births in the different quarters were as follows :—

First Quarter, ending	March 31st	..	1,488	births
Second	„ „	May 30th	..	1,472 „
Third	„ „	Sept. 29th	..	1,472 „
Fourth	„ „	Dec. 29th	..	1,438 „

MARRIAGES.—2,005 Marriages took place in 1906. This is 66 more than in the previous year, and gives a marriage rate of 19.6.

DEATHS.—The Deaths registered numbered 3,049, giving a death-rate of 14.91 per 1000.

Deaths were registered in the four quarters of the year as follows :—

First Quarter	757	deaths, equal to a rate of	14.8	per 1000
Second	„ 680	„ „	13.3	„
Third	„ 828	„ „	16.2	„
Fourth	„ 784	„ „	15.3	„

The corrected death-rate of 15.31 per 1000, places Portsmouth twelfth in the list of the thirty-seven great towns of England and Wales. The lowest death-rate is that of Leyton 12.29, and the highest that of Liverpool 22.09.

TABLE III.

*Table showing the Annual Birth-rate, Rate of Mortality, and Death-rates among Children for the year 1906, and ten years preceding.

Year	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	Annual Rate of Mortality living from all causes	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	Deaths of Children under 1 year : Percentage to total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths of Children under 1 year to Registered Births	Deaths of Children under 5 years : Percentage to total Deaths
1906	28.71	14.91	1.84	24.9	13.0	33.0
1905	28.02	16.62	2.65	22.5	13.4	35.2
1904	28.27	16.88	2.11	23.7	14.2	33.5
1903	27.95	14.75	1.49	21.6	11.2	31.0
1902	27.53	17.03	2.35	24.4	15.1	35.2
1901	27.88	17.82	2.87	25.4	16.2	35.6
1900	26.89	18.09	2.46	22.9	17.4	33.4
1899	27.33	20.47	3.53	26.4	19.7	37.8
1898	26.58	16.98	2.38	22.3	13.7	34.0
1897	27.74	16.85	2.62	27.5	16.7	37.9
1896	28.84	17.46	2.36	25.9	15.6	31.1
Average of 10 years, 1896-1905	27.70	17.29	2.48	24.2	15.3	34.4

* Revised in accordance with the Census Returns of 1901.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Population, Birth-rates, Recorded Death-rates, Corrected Death-rates, Zymotic Rates, and Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births in the 37 Large Towns for the year 1906 (52 weeks).

Name of Town	Population middle of 1906	Per 1000 living			ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE							Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1000 Births		
		Birth-rate	Recorded Death-rate	Corrected Death-rate	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea		Total of Cols. 5-11	
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	LEYTON ..	118,287	28.1	11.95	12.29	..	0.28	0.14	0.30	0.31	0.05	1.12	2.20	118
2	EAST HAM ..	129,886	28.0	11.61	12.38	..	0.26	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.06	1.33	2.23	128
3	WILLESDEN ..	143,622	29.0	11.58	12.42	..	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.05	0.88	1.49	118
4	SOUTHAMPTON ..	117,312	24.9	13.08	13.00	..	..	..	0.21	0.31	0.05	0.80	1.37	113
5	WALTHAMSTOW ..	121,334	29.3	12.75	13.48	..	0.35	0.17	0.43	0.14	0.07	1.28	2.44	134
6	CROYDON ..	151,011	25.7	13.38	13.71	..	0.26	0.05	0.27	0.19	0.03	0.96	1.76	127
7	BRIGHTON ..	128,095	22.3	14.70	14.49	..	0.22	0.02	0.09	0.19	0.02	0.55	1.09	111
8	BRISTOL ..	363,223	25.9	14.46	14.85	0.00	0.39	0.08	0.21	0.28	0.06	0.54	1.56	127
9	TOTTENHAM ..	119,503	30.5	13.83	14.92	..	0.41	0.15	0.10	0.18	0.05	1.29	2.18	130
10	LEICESTER ..	232,111	25.2	14.28	15.24	..	0.35	0.22	0.13	0.49	0.06	1.13	2.38	168
11	CARDIFF ..	183,823	27.3	14.01	15.24	..	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.35	0.07	0.79	1.31	138
12	PORTSMOUTH ..	205,118	28.7	14.91	15.31	..	0.04	0.01	0.29	0.31	0.08	1.11	1.84	130
13	DERBY ..	123,981	25.1	14.23	15.34	..	0.02	0.03	0.50	0.23	0.09	0.53	1.40	115
14	PLYMOUTH ..	118,014	24.0	16.24	15.83	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.47	0.05	0.72	1.96	152
15	LONDON ..	4,721,217	26.5	15.11	15.88	..	0.41	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.94	1.93	131
16	HALIFAX ..	109,272	18.9	14.93	16.18	..	0.50	0.07	0.39	0.06	0.04	0.30	1.36	115
17	WEST HAM ..	301,617	30.6	15.70	16.79	..	0.43	0.13	0.29	0.26	0.18	1.88	3.17	150
18	NORWICH ..	117,958	26.2	17.72	16.92	..	0.84	0.08	0.25	0.17	0.10	1.55	2.99	172
19	NOTTINGHAM ..	254,563	26.6	16.09	16.95	..	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.17	1.52	2.10	171
20	LEEDS ..	463,495	26.2	15.62	17.04	..	0.59	0.07	0.18	0.32	0.10	0.97	2.23	151
21	BOLTON ..	180,502	25.4	15.17	17.15	..	0.01	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.24	1.15	1.72	140
22	GATESHEAD ..	123,191	31.9	16.32	17.20	..	0.41	0.06	0.28	0.33	0.08	1.62	2.78	161
23	HULL ..	262,426	29.8	16.93	17.35	0.04	0.24	0.05	0.52	0.28	0.19	1.61	2.93	160
24	RHONDDA ..	127,684	37.3	16.05	17.66	..	0.19	0.07	0.20	0.21	0.16	1.63	2.46	174
25	SHEFFIELD ..	447,951	29.9	16.42	17.70	..	0.17	0.49	0.19	0.24	0.12	1.71	2.92	158
26	BRADFORD ..	288,544	20.6	16.12	17.82	..	0.44	0.14	0.21	0.13	0.18	0.93	2.03	152
27	BIRMINGHAM ..	548,022	29.4	16.79	18.06	..	0.40	0.10	0.18	0.45	0.07	1.58	2.78	168
28	BLACKBURN ..	134,015	25.3	16.03	18.13	..	0.51	0.26	0.19	0.10	0.10	1.07	2.23	156
29	BIRKENHEAD ..	117,292	31.9	17.27	18.41	..	0.08	0.26	0.23	0.50	0.15	1.75	2.97	151
30	NEWCASTLE ..	268,721	30.6	17.15	18.47	..	0.63	0.06	0.24	0.22	0.05	1.03	2.23	151
31	SOUTH SHIELDS ..	111,402	31.8	17.57	18.60	0.01	0.96	0.05	0.26	0.34	0.10	0.88	2.60	148
32	SUNDERLAND ..	154,385	34.9	18.57	19.15	..	0.10	0.04	0.22	0.39	0.14	1.08	1.97	140
33	SALFORD ..	234,077	30.2	18.25	20.16	..	0.80	0.19	0.39	0.23	0.18	1.44	3.23	159
34	PRESTON ..	116,399	28.7	19.18	20.98	..	1.08	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.17	1.96	3.58	199
35	OLDHAM ..	140,969	26.9	18.75	21.08	..	0.88	0.23	0.12	0.29	0.04	1.19	2.75	146
36	MANCHESTER ..	637,126	29.3	19.17	21.37	..	0.75	0.18	0.19	0.31	0.13	1.53	3.09	167
37	LIVERPOOL ..	739,180	32.7	20.64	22.09	0.00	0.78	0.25	0.20	0.48	0.12	1.79	3.62	172

CLASS V.													
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES—													
Premature Birth ..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Atelactasis ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Old Age ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
CLASS VI.													
LOCAL DISEASES—													
Order 1—Diseases of Nervous System													
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes ..	6	12	8	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	39
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	..	..	2	1	3	10	31	23	25	57	36	6	194
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ..	..	..	..	..	5	13	6	2	..	1	..	..	27
Epilepsy ..	..	2	1	..	3	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	17
Convulsions ..	53	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Laryngismus, Stridulus, Spasm of Glottis ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis ..	4	..	..	1	2	1	5	2	6	3	2	..	26
Other diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Order 2—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense (e.g. of Ear, Eye, Nose)													
Order 3.—Diseases of Circulatory System	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pericarditis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Endocarditis ..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	8
Valvular Disease of Heart ..	1	..	5	4	3	11	13	12	10	22	8	1	90
Other Diseases of Heart ..	7	2	4	6	18	26	38	19	26	62	27	6	241
Aneurism ..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	9
Embolism, Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	2	2	..	12
Order 4.—Diseases of Respiratory System													
Laryngitis ..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Croup ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Emphysema, Asthma ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	2	2	7	1	..	19
Bronchitis ..	41	16	1	..	2	7	15	13	16	34	26	9	180
Pneumonia ..	50	31	9	4	8	12	11	5	7	5	7	1	150
Pleurisy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	11

Order 10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Caries, Necrosis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Other Diseases of Bones and Jts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Order 11.—Diseases of Integumentary System	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
CLASS VII.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Order 1.—Accident or Negligence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Fractures and Contusions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Burn, Scald	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Poison	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Drowning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Suffocation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Otherwise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Order 2.—Homicide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Manslaughter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Order 3.—Suicide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Cut, Stab	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Poison	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Hanging	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Otherwise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
CLASS VIII.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Dropsy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Mortification	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Tumour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Abscess	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Hæmorrhage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

SUMMARY OF TABLE VI.

Class	DISEASES	Number of Deaths
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES—	
	1. Miasmatic Diseases	168
	2. Diarrhoeal Diseases	226
	3. Malarial Diseases	1
	4. Zoogenous Diseases	1
	5. Venereal Diseases	16
	6. Septic Diseases	14
II.	PARASITIC DISEASES	—
III.	DIETETIC DISEASES	16
IV.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	591
V.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	444
VI.	LOCAL DISEASES—	
	1. Diseases of the Nervous System ..	367
	2. „ Organs of Special Sense ..	3
	3. „ Circulatory System ..	363
	4. „ Respiratory System ..	372
	5. „ Digestive System ..	173
	6. „ Lymphatic System ..	2
	7. „ Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use ..	4
	8. „ Urinary System ..	90
	9. „ Reproductive System—	
	(a) Organs of Generation ..	1
	(b) Parturition ..	10
	10. „ Bones and Joints..	4
	11. „ Integumentary System ..	8
VII.	VIOLENCE—	
	1. Accidents or Negligence	51
	2. Homicide	1
	3. Suicide	12
VIII.	ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ..	111

TABLE VI.
Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending March 31st, 1906.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES												DISTRICTS					Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	
Class																		
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases																		
Scarlet Fever ..	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	10
Diphtheria ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	13
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Order 2—Diarrhoeal Diseases																		
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES																		
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	5	11	16	26	21	18	27	6	11	5	6	..	3	10	75	54	10	152
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	25	48	23	5	3	88	46	5	147
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	63	22	9	8	18	24	47	30	37	65	41	7	6	24	198	123	20	371
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	3	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	4	2	8	1	16
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED	25	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	11	7	4	29
TOTALS	154	43	39	38	44	43	78	40	53	99	96	30	17	49	397	251	43	757

TABLE VII.

Deaths Registered at several groups of Ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending June 30th, 1906.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES										DISTRICTS					Totals		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Kingston		Landport	Southsea
Class																		
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases																		
Measles ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	5
Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	1	1
Whooping Cough ..	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	..	18
Diphtheria ..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	8
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Order 2—Diarrhoeal Diseases																		
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Order 3—Malarial Diseases																		
Ague ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Erysipelas ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES																		
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	..	13	12	15	22	24	27	8	9	15	5	..	3	11	84	48	8	154
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	34	17	..	4	63	37	5	109
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	38	17	9	6	22	39	57	22	23	49	27	3	5	22	159	100	26	312
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	3	3	1	2	4	3	3	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	10	8	4	24
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	17	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	9	..	22
TOTALS	117	59	30	24	49	68	89	34	35	86	69	20	11	42	356	227	44	680

TABLE VIII.
Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending September 29th, 1906.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES											DISTRICTS					Totals	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Kingsdon	Landport		Southsea
Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—																		
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases																		
Measles ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Whooping Cough ..	10	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	..	22
Diphtheria ..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	13
Simple Continued & Ill-Defined Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Order 2—Diarrhoeal Diseases																		
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ..	168	19	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	5	..	3	8	112	73	4	200
Order 4—Zoonous Diseases																		
Cowpox & effects of Vaccination ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Order 5—Venereal Diseases																		
Syphilis ..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Order 6—Septic Diseases																		
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES																		
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	..	13	6	13	19	24	27	10	10	15	7	..	..	6	85	50	7	152
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	23	11	4	3	39	19	4	67
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	56	25	13	17	8	31	26	26	23	58	26	5	6	15	166	99	28	314
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	7	2	1	10
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED ..	24	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	16	11	1	29
TOTALS	293	81	28	34	33	62	56	39	36	87	63	16	15	35	457	275	46	828

TABLE IX.
Deaths Registered at several groups of ages from different classes of Diseases during Quarter ending December 29th, 1906.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGES											DISTRICTS					Totals	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over	Portsmouth	Portsea	Kingsdon	Landport		Southsea
Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES— Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases Measles .. Scarlet Fever .. Whooping Cough .. Diphtheria .. Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza) .. Order 2—Diarrhoeal Diseases Diarrhoea, Dysentery .. Order 5—Venereal Diseases Syphilis .. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra .. Order 6—Septic Diseases Erysipelas .. Pyæmia, Septicæmia .. Puerperal Fever .. II.—PARASITIC DISEASES III.—DIETETIC DISEASES IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES VI.—LOCAL DISEASES VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED ..	1	6	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

TABLE X.

Table showing the Numbers and Death-rates per 1000 of Population from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, from Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis), from Phthisis, and from all causes, during each Quarter and for the whole Year 1906.

Quarter ending	The Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases*		Lung Diseases (excepting Phthisis§)		Phthisis		From all Causes	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
March 31st, 1906 ..	30	0.60	120	2.34	83	1.62	757	14.8
June 30th, 1906 ..	41	0.80	67	1.31	79	1.54	680	13.3
Sept. 29th, 1906 ..	242	4.73	56	1.10	73	1.43	828	16.2
Dec. 29th, 1906 ..	64	1.25	120	2.34	71	1.40	784	15.3
THE YEAR 1906 ..	377	1.84	364	1.78	306	1.5	3049	14.9

* Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhœa.

§ Includes Emphysema, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other Diseases of the Respiratory System.

TABLE XI.

DIVISION I.

Showing the number of Deaths from all ages from certain groups of Diseases, and proportion of Deaths per 1000 of Population and to 1000 Births.

DISEASES	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Births
(1) Principal Zymotic Diseases ..	377	1.84	64
(2) Pulmonary Diseases (excluding Consumption) ..	372	1.82	60
(3) Principal Tubercular Diseases ..	380	1.85	60

DIVISION II.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age from Wasting and Convulsive Diseases; also proportion of Deaths under one year per 1000 Births and per 1000 Deaths, from all causes under one year.

DISEASES	Total Deaths	Deaths per 1000 Births	Deaths under one year per 1000 of Total Deaths
(4) Wasting Diseases	235	40	77
(5) Convulsive Diseases	68	11	22

NOTES.

- (1) Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Continued Fever and Diarrhoea.
- (2) Includes Phthisis (or Consumption), Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus, and other forms of Tuberculosis.
- (4) Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Inanition, Want of Brest Milk, and Premature Birth.
- (5) Includes Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

TABLE XII.

Showing the number of Deaths in the Years 1861 to 1906, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

[illegible]

Small-pox.—Only one case of Small-pox occurred during the year. On April 26th I was called in to see a young woman residing at 24 Silver Street, and found her to be suffering from this disease. The patient (V.A.) had recently gone to Bristol to be married, leaving that city on April 15th ; when I saw her it was on the third day of the rash. Her husband was a driver in the Army Service Corps, and in the same house there also resided another soldier of this Corps, with his wife and two children. All the inmates of the house were vaccinated, and the husband of the patient, together with the other soldier and his family, were kept under observation in the Station Hospital for a fortnight. On communicating with Dr. Davies, the Medical Officer of Health for Bristol, he informed me that the day after I saw the patient here, i.e., on the 27th, two sisters and one brother of the patient residing in that city were found to be suffering from Small-pox. The disease originated in Bristol, through an unnoticed case that was at large for a week before being isolated.

The patient made a good recovery in the Locks Hospital and no further case contracted from this or any other source occurred in the Borough during the year.

I append the usual Vaccination statistics.

TABLE XIII.

VACCINATION RETURNS—1st January to 30th June, 1906.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets as registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1906.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st Jan. 1906, in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the Vaccination Register Birth List Sheets, viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1906, remained unentered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1906, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)
		Col. 1 Success- fully Vaccin- ated	Col. 2		Col. 4. Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Con- scientious Objection have been received	Col. 5 Dead Unvac- cinated	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to places un- known, or which cannot be reached ; and cases not having been found		
			Insuscep- tible of Vaccin- ation	Had Small- Pox							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. North End and Buckland	886	753	9	...	15	72	23	11	3	...	
2. Kingston and East Southsea	796	678	8	...	8	64	18	9	10	1	
3. Portsea and Landport	760	660	1	...	7	62	15	12	3	...	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	518	447	1	...	6	47	11	2	4	...	
Totals	2960	2538	19	...	36	245	67	34	20	1	
VACCINATION OF CHILDREN whose Births were registered in this District from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1905, inclusive.											
1. North End and Buckland	1681	1517	7	...	15	120	6	7	9	...	
2. Kingston and East Southsea	1420	1264	4	...	11	115	9	11	6	...	
3. Portsea and Landport	1492	1289	3	...	7	171	5	11	6	...	
4. Portsmouth and Mid-Southsea	1044	945	1	...	11	71	5	6	5	...	
Totals	5637	5015	15	...	44	477	25	35	26	...	

TABLE XIV.
VACCINATION RETURNS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Year	No. of Births returned in birth sheets so registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible to Vaccination	Had Small-pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vacc. Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to places to which unknown	No. of these births remaining	No. in respect of which, certificates of conscientious objections have been received
1896	4920	4329	25	..	476	31	35	20	4	..
1897	4924	4303	25	..	473	31	68	18	8	1
1898	4973	4243	22	..	518	32	46	26	10	61
1899	4981	4171	37	..	645	18	36	21	7	23
1900	5036	4385	60	..	521	26	27	20	4	37
1901	5287	4564	16	..	587	14	38	18	2	41
1902	5192	4509	31	..	547	26	29	19	..	31
1903	5446	4831	12	..	471	23	35	24	..	50
1904	5609	4916	23	..	556	28	23	17	1	45
1905	5637	5015	15	..	477	25	35	26	..	44
1906 (to June)	2960	2538	19	..	245	67	34	20	1	36

Scarlet Fever.—A still further decline occurred in the number of cases from this disease, only 383 being notified as against 530 in the previous year; the average number of cases during the past ten years was 634. Another satisfactory feature is that the Scarlet Fever was of an exceptionally mild type, only three deaths were registered, and in no previous year, going as far back as 1860, have the deaths from this disease been so few.

The usual preventive measures were taken, houses were visited, disinfectants left, children in the infected houses kept away from school, printed instructions for the guidance of patients left, and houses were disinfected on recovery of patient.

On one occasion when a case of Scarlet Fever was notified, the Inspector found on visiting the premises that the mother of the patient, who was a visitor from Cornwall, had left by an early train for home, taking the child with her. By means of the telephone I informed the Medical Officer of Health of Exeter of the facts and he was thus enabled to remove the patient from the train and retain her in the Infectious Diseases Hospital of that city. The S.W. Railway detached the carriage and had it disinfected before it was used again. Proceedings were taken against the mother, a conviction was obtained and a small fine imposed.

Sanitary defects were found on 86 or 20.24 per cent. of the premises on which cases of Scarlet Fever were notified.

TABLE XV.

Showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified for the years 1884 to 1906.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 ..	266	9	3.38
1885 ..	314	5	1.59
1886 ..	343	18	5.24
1887 ..	647	26	4.02
1888 ..	465	12	2.58
1889 ..	728	11	1.51
1890 ..	573	19	3.31
1891 ..	326	9	2.76
1892 ..	1023	18	1.76
1893 ..	1176	32	2.73
1894 ..	458	14	3.06
1895 ..	311	7	2.25
1896 ..	524	19	3.62
1897 ..	699	11	1.57
1898 ..	710	27	3.80
1899 ..	578	22	3.80
1900 ..	348	11	3.16
1901 ..	452	15	3.31
1902 ..	603	14	2.32
1903 ..	1167	17	1.46
1904 ..	726	22	3.03
1905 ..	530	11	2.07
1906 ..	383	3	0.80
Total (23 years) ..	13,340	352	2.38

Table showing the number of cases of SCARLET FEVER admitted to the MILTON HOSPITAL, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted for the years 1884 to 1906.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases admitted
1884 ..	13	..	..
1885 ..	16	..	..
1886 ..	29	..	..
1887 ..	56	1	1.78
1888 ..	120	1	0.88
1889 ..	278	1	0.36
1890 ..	384	11	2.86
1891 ..	180	3	1.66
1892 ..	532	6	1.12
1893 ..	503	6	1.19
1894 ..	238	8	3.36
1895 ..	177	2	1.13
1896 ..	352	11	3.15
1897 ..	413	9	2.17
1898 ..	436	23	5.27
1899 ..	333	6	1.80
1900 ..	198	6	3.03
1901 ..	270	6	2.20
1902 ..	339	6	1.77
1903 ..	572	5	0.87
1904 ..	340	8	2.38
1905 ..	274	4	1.44
1906 ..	243	2	0.82
Total (23 years) ..	6296	125	1.98

Diphtheria.—There was again a decline both in the number of cases notified and the number of deaths from this disease. 430 cases were notified, of which 239, or 56 per cent. were removed to Hospital. 60 deaths were registered from Diphtheria, being a lower number than in any year since 1898. The usual steps for the prevention of the spreading of the disease were taken. Sanitary defects were found on 120, or 28 per cent. of the premises on which cases of Diphtheria occurred.

TABLE XVI.

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884 to 1906.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884	174	41	23.44
1885	173	42	24.25
1886	232	55	26.72
1887	260	47	19.08
1888	128	17	13.28
1889	126	33	26.19
1890	212	47	22.69
1891	140	23	16.42
1892	121	26	21.48
1893	140	29	21.48
1894	139	34	24.46
1895	124	18	14.51
1896	124	20	16.12
1897	148	22	15.07
1898	283	54	19.08
1899	566	120	21.20
1900	568	104	18.30
1901	454	70	15.41
1902	495	62	12.52
1903	633	75	11.84
1904	601	71	11.81
1905	457	69	15.10
1906	430	60	13.95
Total (23 years)	6728	1138	16.98

Table showing the number of cases of DIPHTHERIA admitted to the MILTON HOSPITAL, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of Diphtheria admitted, for the years 1884 to 1906.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884 ..	4	1	25.00
1885 ..	6	..	..
1886 ..	11	1	9.09
1887 ..	27	8	23.70
1888 ..	23	..	..
1889 ..	18	..	..
1890 ..	64	18	28.12
1891 ..	51	4	7.84
1892 ..	27	6	22.22
1893 ..	12	4	33.33
1894 ..	38	8	21.05
1895 ..	46	5	10.87
1896 ..	41	4	9.80
1897 ..	37	3	8.11
1898 ..	118	19	16.10
1899 ..	225	27	11.90
1900 ..	211	28	13.27
1901 ..	170	24	14.11
1902 ..	197	23	11.67
1903 ..	211	14	6.63
1904 ..	220	23	10.45
1905 ..	198	24	12.12
1906 ..	239	35	14.64
Total (23 years) ..	2194	279	Mean 12.71

Typhoid Fever.—Last year I reported that both the small number of cases notified and the small number of deaths from Typhoid Fever constituted a record in the history of the Borough. This year I have the pleasure of reporting that both cases and deaths are even lower and a new record established. The cases notified amounted to 146 and the deaths to 17 only. The following table will show the very great decline from this disease which has taken place during the last 45 years.

Periods	Annual number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever		
1861-1865	..	90	per 100,000 Population
1866-1870	..	88	.. ..
1871-1875	..	82	.. ..
1876-1880	..	60	.. ..
1881-1885	..	61	.. ..
1886-1890	..	88	.. ..
1891-1895	..	24	.. ..
1895-1900	..	32	.. ..
1901-1905	..	18	.. ..
1906	8	.. ..

From the result of the enquiries made it was found that 30 of the patients lived on premises where there was no flush to the w.c. ; 21 had, previously to being taken ill, partaken of cockles (these latter are as a rule either brought into the town from Emsworth or are picked off the mud at Langstone, Rudmore or Stamshaw) ; 9 of the cases were attributed to eating oysters (these mostly picked up at Langstone) ; 8 had had winkles, also collected in the neighbourhood ; 11 apparently contracted the disease from previous cases.

Sanitary defects were found on 61, or 41.8 per cent. of the premises on which cases of Typhoid Fever occurred.

TABLE XVII.

Table showing the number of cases of TYPHOID FEVER notified, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases notified, for the years 1884 to 1906.

Year	Cases notified	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified
1884 ..	539	58	10.76
1885 ..	762	93	11.48
1886 ..	1249	124	9.90
1887 ..	554	53	9.52
1888 ..	313	27	8.60
1889 ..	317	32	10.01
1890 ..	457	50	10.94
1891 ..	265	33	12.40
1892 ..	330	38	11.51
1893 ..	361	54	14.96
1894 ..	201	25	12.44
1895 ..	258	33	12.74
1896 ..	235	27	11.49
1897 ..	320	42	13.08
1898 ..	305	43	14.10
1899 ..	531	75	14.12
1900 ..	1083	92	8.49
1901 ..	324	43	13.27
1902 ..	448	54	12.05
1903 ..	216	23	10.65
1904 ..	223	33	14.80
1905 ..	165	18	10.91
1906 ..	146	17	11.64
Total (23 years) ..	9602	1087	Mean 11.32

Table showing the number of cases of TYPHOID FEVER admitted to the MILTON HOSPITAL, the number of Deaths, and the percentage of Deaths to cases of Typhoid Fever admitted, for the years 1884 to 1906.

Year	Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated
1884 ..	2	..	..
1885 ..	6	..	..
1886 ..	66	4	6.06
1887 ..	37	1	2.70
1888 ..	35	..	..
1889 ..	48	6	12.50
1890 ..	114	5	4.38
1891 ..	51	4	7.84
1892 ..	81	6	7.41
1893 ..	94	3	3.19
1894 ..	53	3	5.85
1895 ..	83	4	4.20
1896 ..	83	6	7.23
1897 ..	102	11	10.78
1898 ..	92	14	15.31
1899 ..	56	12	12.50
1900 ..	157	18	11.46
1901 ..	101	11	10.89
1902 ..	105	13	12.38
1903 ..	70	3	4.28
1904 ..	73	9	12.19
1905 ..	57	7	12.28
1906 ..	72	7	9.72
Total (23 years) ..	1673	147	Mean 8.76

Measles.—The Borough was comparatively free from Measles, the deaths registered from the disease numbering only 8, compared with 218 in the previous year. The prevalence or absence of Measles during a year can hardly be taken as an indication of the sanitary condition of a town, for owing to the unfortunate practice of sending children under five years of age to school, this disease usually spreads with the utmost rapidity amongst these infants, in spite of perfectly sanitary homes. The only chance of preventing a few cases of Measles developing into an epidemic is either the training and active co-operation of teachers in the infant departments, or else the daily visitation, as soon as a case of Measles appears in a school, of a health visitor, who will examine the children each morning and send away promptly all that show any sign of Measles. The latter is the preferable method, as the teachers, in order not to interfere with their capitation grants, are inclined to run undue risks in not sending away sufficiently promptly all suspicious looking children.

Parents are all greatly to blame for the large number of deaths from Measles. The generally accepted idea is that all children must sooner or later have Measles, and therefore the sooner they get it over the better. Now although it may be true that most children are very likely sooner or later to contract Measles, yet nothing could be more dangerous than the impression that the sooner they get it the better. The very opposite is the case, for as a matter of fact the sooner children contract measles the more likely they are to die, and the older they are the more chance they have of recovery. More than 90 per cent. of the deaths from Measles are amongst children under 5 years of age, and there is no room for doubt that if children could be guarded against infection until they were 6 or 7 years old, Measles would not remain the very fatal disease it is at present. It would be of immense advantage if this fact could be brought home and impressed on the mind of the public generally.

Tuberculosis.—The total deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, including phthisis or consumption, tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis, etc., numbered 380, the total for the previous year being 381. The death-rate per 1,000 population was 1.85 and the deaths amounted to 12.7 of the total deaths from all causes, or in other words, out of every 8 deaths registered in the Borough one was attributed to the tubercle bacillus.

The most important feature in connection with this disease has been the issue of an extensive Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the relationship between human and animal tuberculosis. The Commission after very careful and experimental investigation has confirmed the views held by medical men in this country for some years past—that tuberculosis in the human and in animal is caused by the same bacillus. Now that this point has been conclusively proved, sanitarians are trusting that legislation will be introduced to protect the public from the danger of infection through tubercular meat and milk. I refer to this subject also in reporting on slaughter-houses and meat inspection.

Diarrhœa.—The total deaths from Diarrhœa amounted to 226 ; of these 210 were amongst children under 5 years of age, and 191 in infants under 1 year of age. The usual steps were taken by this Department, including the visiting of all houses where a death occurred, for the purpose of remedying any insanitary conditions that might exist. I append tables showing the relationship between the deaths and the meteorological conditions.

TABLE XVIII.

Table showing the Relationship of Temperature and Fatal Cases of Diarrhœa.

Week ending			Temperature		Earth Therm.		Rain in inches	Diarrhœa
			Max.	Min.	1 ft.	4 ft.		
June	30	..	65.4	55.2	64.8	58.7	1.1	..
July	7	..	70.8	53.1	63.9	59.1	..	2
"	14	..	69.2	53.8	64.6	60.0	.10	4
"	21	..	68.5	55.5	64.9	60.3	.35	1
"	28	..	73.2	57.3	67.4	61.2	.00	3
August	4	..	72.2	59.8	68.6	62.4	.25	5
"	11	..	72.3	58.8	68.3	62.9	..	10
"	18	..	68.6	58.1	65.8	63.1	.40	21
"	25	..	71.8	58.2	65.8	62.5	.21	22
September	1	..	74.3	56.5	65.5	62.9	..	22
"	8	..	74.5	59.2	66.5	63.2	.73	35
"	15	..	66.8	54.6	62.5	62.6	.705	41
"	22	..	64.5	52.5	58.6	61.2	..	22
"	29	..	63.5	48.8	56.8	60.1	..	12
October	6	..	65.2	54.6	58.6	59.1	.92	7
"	13	..	61.8	55.0	58.6	59.1	1.74	4
"	20	..	59.3	46.1	54.3	58.1	.74	3
"	27	..	60.5	49.9	54.9	57.2	.105	3
November	3	..	53.6	43.0	50.1	55.5	1.94	1
"	10	..	52.4	45.7	48.8	53.8	2.01	..

TABLE XIX.

WEEKLY RETURN of Cases of Infectious Diseases reported in accordance with the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, during the year 1906.

WEEK ENDING		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fevers		Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Croup	Total	
					Enteric	Con- tinued					
1906											
January	6	....	..	7	12	4	..	..	7	..	30
"	13	....	..	10	10	2	..	1	3	..	26
"	20	....	..	6	10	..	..	..	2	..	18
"	27	....	..	8	13	1	..	..	6	..	28
February	3	....	..	7	9	5	..	2	5	..	28
"	10	....	..	7	8	..	..	..	3	..	18
"	17	....	..	7	11	2	..	..	2	..	22
"	24	....	..	13	7	1	..	..	6	..	27
March	3	....	..	7	7	5	..	..	2	..	21
"	10	....	..	8	6	2	..	..	1	..	17
"	17	....	..	4	5	2	..	1	3	..	15
"	24	....	..	9	6	2	..	1	2	..	20
"	31	....	..	6	5	2	..	..	2	..	15
April	1	....	..	7	13	1	..	1	1	..	23
"	14	....	..	12	5	3	..	..	1	..	22
"	21	....	..	9	4	1	..	..	2	..	15
"	28	....	1	8	6	3	..	..	1	..	20
May	5	....	..	8	7	2	..	..	2	..	19
"	12	....	..	6	5	7	1	..	1	..	20
"	19	....	..	8	1	5	..	..	3	..	17
"	26	....	..	10	12	5	..	..	6	..	33
June	2	....	..	7	7	3	..	..	1	..	18
"	9	....	..	13	12	5	1	..	1	..	32
"	16	....	..	10	1	4	1	1	1	..	18
"	23	....	..	3	9	1	..	..	2	..	15
"	30	....	..	10	6	..	..	..	3	..	19
July	7	....	..	9	5	5	..	..	1	..	20
"	14	....	..	7	..	3	..	..	5	..	15
"	21	....	..	9	8	1	2	..	4	..	24
"	28	....	..	10	9	8	..	1	2	..	30
August	4	....	..	6	13	1	..	..	1	..	21
"	11	....	..	5	9	..	..	1	4	..	19
"	18	....	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	12
"	25	....	..	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	13
September	1	....	..	6	4	4	1	1	1	..	17
"	8	....	..	4	4	2	..	..	2	..	12
"	15	....	..	4	4	3	..	..	1	..	12
"	22	....	..	4	9	5	..	..	2	..	20
"	29	....	..	7	14	2	..	1	2	..	26
October	6	....	..	10	8	1	..	..	1	..	20
"	13	....	..	5	6	4	..	..	1	..	16
"	20	....	..	10	9	5	..	..	1	..	25
"	27	....	..	2	17	1	..	..	1	..	21
November	3	....	..	10	13	9	..	1	2	..	35
"	10	....	..	10	17	3	..	..	2	..	32
"	17	....	..	8	15	1	..	..	4	..	28
"	24	....	..	12	13	3	..	..	3	..	31
December	1	....	..	6	11	1	1	..	1	..	20
"	8	....	..	5	8	3	..	..	2	1	19
"	15	....	..	13	8	..	..	..	2	..	23
"	22	....	..	5	12	..	1	..	6	..	24
"	29	....	..	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	11
Total		....	1	383	430	146	8	12	121	1	1102

TABLE XX.

Showing the number of INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED to the Medical Officer of Health under the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1883, and under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts of 1889 & 1899.

Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Fever		Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas*	Membranous Croup*	Totals
				Enteric	Con- tinued				
1885 ..	8	314	173	762	..	2	..	..	1259
1886 ..	7	343	232	1249	..	14	..	..	1845
1887 ..	23	647	260	554	..	11	..	..	1495
1888 ..	3	465	128	313	..	11	..	..	920
1889 ..	6	728	126	317	..	6	..	..	1183
1890 ..	..	573	212	457	125	4	..	..	1371
1891 ..	..	350	138	265	52	15	..	..	820
1892 ..	..	1023	121	330	76	2	..	..	1552
1893 ..	6	1153	135	366	69	25	..	..	1754
1894 ..	22	458	139	201	49	9	..	..	878
1895 ..	..	311	124	258	62	15	..	..	770
1896 ..	6	524	124	235	51	18	..	..	958
1897 ..	..	699	148	320	64	19	..	..	1250
1898 ..	..	710	283	305	44	15	..	..	1357
1899 ..	1	578	566	631	32	17	..	..	1825
1900 ..	..	348	568	1083	52	20	..	..	2071
1901 ..	1	452	454	325	25	13	36	1	1307
1902 ..	8	603	495	448	32	9	50	5	1650
1903 ..	23	1167	633	216	13	9	74	1	2136
1904 ..	..	726	601	223	13	13	84	7	1663
1905 ..	10	530	457	165	6	21	115	7	1311
Totals ..	124	12702	6117	8923	765	268	359	21	29375
Means ..	5.9	605	291	425	36.3	12.8	71.8	4.2	1453
1906 ..	1	383	430	146	8	12	121	1	1102

*Not a notifiable disease in this Borough until the passing of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension Act, 1899.

Bacteriology.—Medical men have again availed themselves largely of the opportunity of obtaining a bacteriological examination in cases of suspected infectious disease. 650 cases altogether being instigated by me. These examinations, necessitating as they do, the preparation of media, making cultures, the staining and microscopic examination of nearly 2,000 specimens, take up a great amount of time. I think, however, the results obtained are well worth the labour.

The following table shews the number of various diseases examined, together with the results obtained :—

DISEASE	RESULT		TOTAL
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria	235	272	507
Tuberculosis	29	74	103
Enteric Fever (Typhoid) ..	6	24	30
Gonorrhœa	4	3	7
Anthrax (in Animals) ..	3	..	3
TOTAL	277	373	650

Water Supply.—I append the table of the analyses of the public water supply, made by the Public Analyst and myself during the past year. As a rule it has been of that excellent character to which we are accustomed. At the beginning of the year, however, owing to heavy rainfall, it exhibited in more exaggerated aspect the cloudiness and discolouration to which I have on many occasions previously drawn attention. No one who saw the water that was supplied to the town during the first fortnight in January could doubt the soundness of the view I have repeatedly advanced—that this supply can never be regarded as perfect until efficient filtration beds have been provided. The special report that I drew up on this occasion has been printed in the Council minutes, so there is no need to reproduce it here.

The most important feature in connection with the Water Company during the past year was the Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Act, 1906, which was passed on August 4th. Looking at this from a health point of view, undoubtedly the most important section is No. 16, which makes provision for the construction of filtration beds, and reads as follows :—

16. (1) Forthwith after the passing of this Act the Company shall take steps for commencing the construction of and shall with all convenient despatch proceed with and complete such filters and other works as may be necessary for the filtration of water supplied by them, so that as and from a date not being later than the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine, all water to be supplied by the Company for domestic purposes (other than water drawn from borings or wells or adits driven therefrom) shall be effectually filtered by the Company before the same shall be put into their pipes for distribution.

(2) If any difference shall arise between the Company and the local authority of any district as to whether such filtration of the water supplied in that district is effectual such difference shall be determined by a duly qualified water engineer to be appointed unless otherwise agreed by the Board of Trade on the application of either party.

(3) If the Company make default in complying with any of the provisions of this section they shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for every day on which such default shall continue after such conviction and such penalty may be recovered by the local authority of the district in which such default occurs.

The above clause would appear to ensure that at no very distant date the public water supply of Portsmouth will be efficiently filtered. I am unable to understand why exemption from filtration should be allowed for water “drawn from borings or wells or adits driven therefrom.” It does not follow that because a water is drawn from a well it is in no need of filtration; and moreover in the event of new wells being sunk, such an exemption might lead to confusion.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DURING 1906.

(RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000)

Date	Place of Collection	Total Solids	Chlorine	Chlorine estimated as common salt	Nitrogen as Nitrates & Nitrites	Free of Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid or organic Ammonia	Total Hardness	Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours at 27 degrees C	Physical & Microscopic character
Jan. 6	28 Kingston Crescent	27.4	2.1	3.5	0.30	traces	0.014	19.4	0.020	Yellowish brown, opaque colour; considerable amount of finely divided suspended matter; brown vegetable debris; marked charring. Cloudy, suspended matter.
" 11	Analyst's Laboratory	31.5	2.0	3.3	0.40	traces	0.006	21.0	..	..
Feb. 6	Town Hall	29.4	2.1	3.5	0.36	traces	0.003	23.3	0.001	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
April 9	Town Hall	29.4	2.0	3.3	0.30	traces	0.002	23.0	..	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
May 4	Analyst's Laboratory	35.0	1.7	2.8	0.36	0.001	0.003	23.0	..	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
June 16	Town Hall	31.0	1.6	2.64	0.23	0.002	0.004	18.8	..	Colourless, slight amount of suspended matter.
July 14	Analyst's Laboratory	30.5	1.75	2.88	0.27	0.001	0.005	16.8	..	Colourless, free from suspended matter.
Aug. 8	do.	32.0	1.8	2.96	0.26	0.0005	0.003	17.6	..	Clear, free from suspended matter.
Sept. 12	do.	31.0	1.8	2.96	0.25	0.001	0.004	17.4	..	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Oct. 11	do.	33.0	1.85	3.05	0.27	Nil	0.002	17.6	..	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Nov. 17	do.	31.2	1.8	2.96	0.26	0.004	0.001	19.4	..	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.
Dec. 14	do.	32.0	1.85	3.05	0.28	0.000	0.002	20.8	..	Clear, colourless, free from suspended matter.

Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspection.—I have nothing further to add to what I have said in previous annual and special Reports on this subject. I am glad to say that most of the meat sold in this town is sound, and it is only fair in this respect to acknowledge the steps taken by the Portsmouth and District Master Butchers' Association to prevent the sale in the Borough of animals unfit for food.

Inspector Monkcom still visits the neighbouring cattle markets, a practice that has been very valuable in the prevention of diseased animals being brought into the Borough. There is plenty of evidence to show that proper inspection of cattle intended for food should be instituted at all cattle markets, and further, that a systematic inspection of cattle on farms throughout the country is advisable. The latter would not only prevent a large amount of tuberculous meat being placed on the market, but would also prevent the sale of milk from cows obviously affected with tuberculosis.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890-1903.—I have to report that a considerable amount of work has again been undertaken under these Acts, with a view to getting rid of insanitary property in the Borough, more especially in the Portsea district. Altogether 48 properties have been dealt with, and of these in no single case in which application was made did we fail to secure a Closing Order from the Magistrates.

It may be remembered that an appeal was lodged against a Closing Order made by the Magistrates in regard to 3 King's Bench Alley, in September, 1905. The Appeal was heard in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, on May 9th, 1906, before Lord Alverstone, L.C.J., Darling and Channell J.J. The decision of the Portsmouth Magistrates was upheld and the appeal dismissed. This decision was of considerable value to the Corporation, as it affected a number of other properties, the owners of which objected to Closing Orders on similar grounds to those held by the High Court to be insufficient.

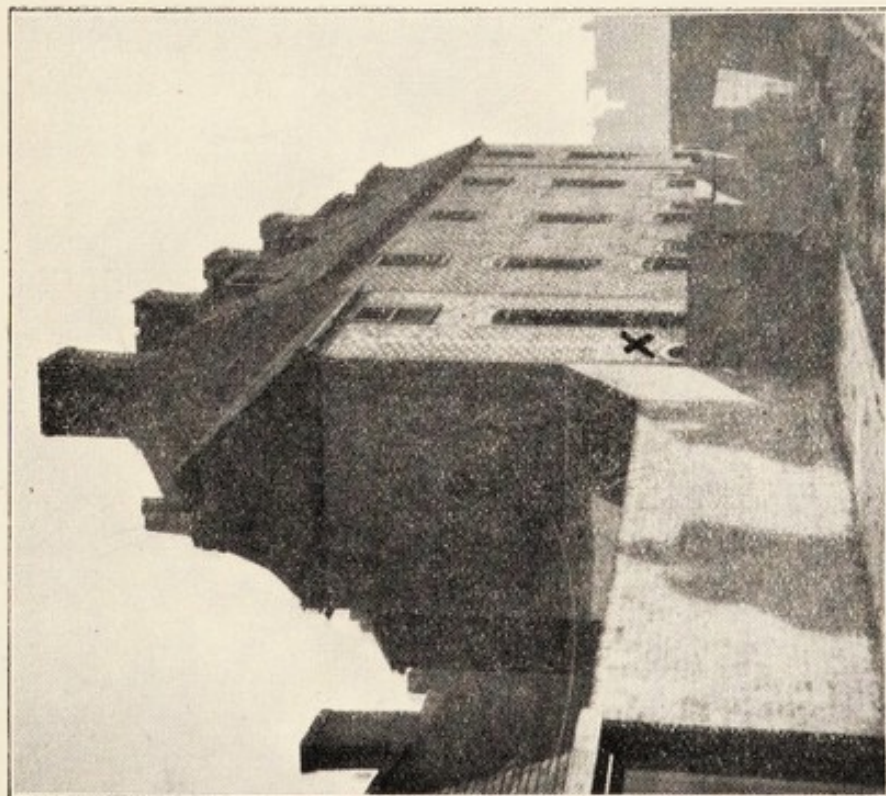
A matter of interest to Sanitary Authorities is the Report and Special Report from the Select Committee on the "Housing of the Working Classes Acts Amendment Bill," which was ordered to be printed on December 11th, 1906. Although this deals chiefly with the application of the Acts to rural districts, yet many of the recommendations made would be found of value in urban districts ; of these the most important are :—

- (a) The keeping of a Register and survey of all houses intended to be used for human habitation which are let at less than £20 per annum.
- (b) At present one has to satisfy the Magistrates that a house is " dangerous or injurious to health " before it can be dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts ; this often tends to considerable difficulty, and it is suggested that this definition be widened to include houses in a bad state of repair or neglect.
- (c) The simplification and codification of the law under Public Health and Housing Acts.
- (d) The simplification of the law for acquiring land compulsorily.
- (e) The loan of money by the Treasury at a low rate of interest and the lengthening of the period of redemption of loan.

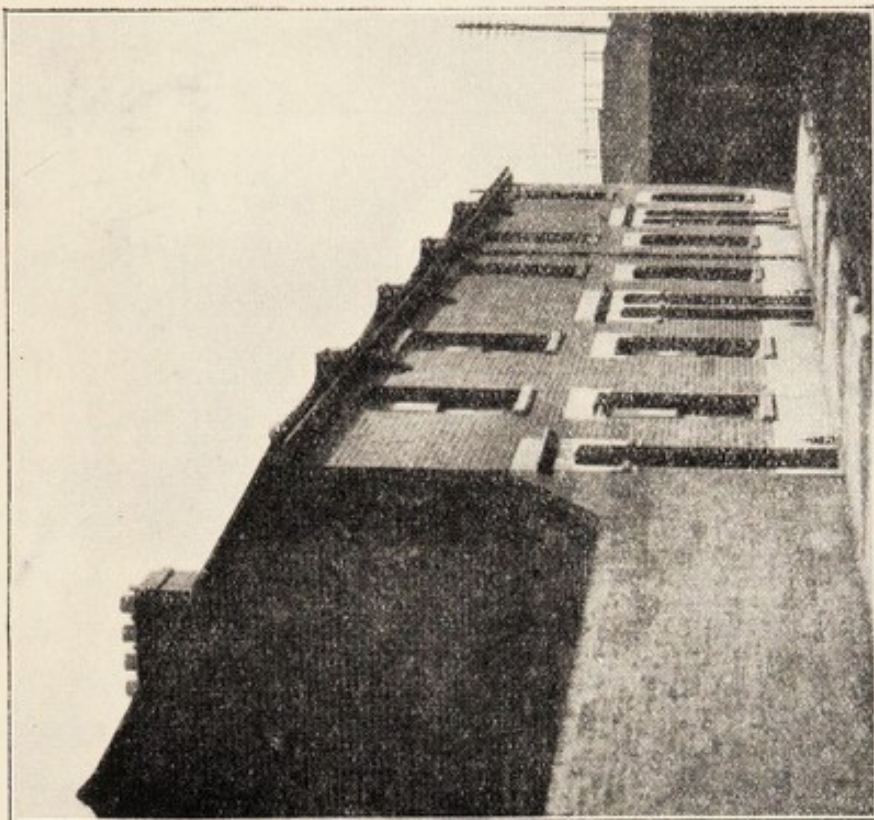
All these recommendations are of value, especially the last two, and the suggestion to extend the Act to houses in a " bad state of repair or neglect." There are several houses, of which members of the Council are aware, which, unfortunately, we cannot touch at present, but which could be promptly dealt with if only the definition " a nuisance or injurious to health " were extended as indicated. I do not think any Sanitary Authority will be well advised to attempt to carry out a scheme under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts until it is seen if Parliament will embody these recommendations in a new Act.

A very pleasing improvement has taken place in a small area dealt with under the Housing Acts in the previous year. Closing Orders were applied for in regard to 1, 2, 3 and 4 Dean Street, and 12 houses in Hobbs Court, lying behind these. The Magistrates granted the Orders against 1, 2, 3 and 4 Dean Street on January 16th, 1906; the houses in Hobbs Court were held over pending the result of the Appeal already referred to; when the Appeal was decided in favour of the Corporation, these were pulled down by the owners and subsequently on the site of the above 16 ruinous slums a row of 5 modern cottages has been erected.

To give those unacquainted with the district some idea of the great improvement effected, I have reproduced in this Report photographs which I took before and after the alterations. It is further interesting to know that this betterment was effected at practically no expense to the Corporation.



Photograph taken October, 1905, showing the dilapidated condition of No. 12 Hobbs' Court and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Dean Street, Portsea.
(A Closing Order was obtained from the Magistrates with regard to these in June, 1906, and they were subsequently demolished.)



Photograph showing the five new cottages erected on the site of the condemned houses in Dean Street, Portsea, shown in the previous photograph.

The following gives, as far as it is possible in tabulated form, the premises that have been dealt with under the Housing Acts during 1906.

Situation of Dwelling-house	Date of Certificate of M.O.H.	Date of Closing Order by Magistrate	Subsequent Action
17 South Road, Buckland	4th Oct., 1905	20th Mar., 1906	_____
23 " " "	do.	do.	_____
25 " " "	do.	do.	_____
27 " " "	do.	do.	_____
6 King's Bench Alley	20th Dec., 1905	do.	Subsequently acquired by the Corporation for the purpose of Street widening.
8 " " "	do.	do.	_____
9 " " "	do.	do.	_____
7 " " "	do.	do.	_____
12 " " "	do.	19th June, 1906	Acquired by the Corporation for Street widening. Subsequently demolished by owner.
House at rear of 6 Frederick Street	do.	do.	_____
3 Daniel Place, Bonfire Corner	do.	13th Feb., 1906	Application for Closing Orders in reference to these houses was first made in Feb. 13th, 1906, after the hearing the Magistrates adjourned the case till May 15th, and again till June 19th, to see if the owner could come to some agreement with the Corporation.
4 " " "	do.	do.	After Closing Orders had been issued, a Demolition Order was made by the Council and the houses were then demolished.
5 " " "	do.	do.	_____
6 " " "	do.	do.	_____
7 " " "	do.	do.	_____
8 " " "	do.	do.	_____
9 " " "	do.	do.	_____
10 " " "	do.	do.	_____
11 " " "	do.	do.	_____
1 King's Bench Alley	20th Sept., 1905	19th June, 1906	House subsequently made habitable, and Closing Order revoked.
97 Charlotte Street	20th Dec., 1905	20th Mar., 1906	House made habitable and no further proceedings taken.
24 Kent Street	23rd Jan., 1906	—	_____
1 Turner's Court (North side)	7th Feb., 1906	24th April, 1906	_____
2 " " "	do.	do.	_____
3 " " "	do.	do.	_____
1 Turner's Court (South side)	do.	do.	_____
2 " " "	do.	do.	_____
3 " " "	do.	do.	_____
4 " " "	do.	do.	_____
1 Carpenter's Place, Portsea	20th June, 1906	29th Aug., 1906	_____
2 " " "	do.	do.	_____
3 " " "	do.	do.	_____
4 " " "	do.	do.	_____
5 " " "	do.	do.	_____
6 " " "	do.	do.	_____
1 Albion Court, Portsea	do.	do.	_____
2 " " "	do.	do.	Since acquired by the Corporation, to be demolished for street widening. Closing Order therefore not applied for.
3 " " "	do.	do.	_____
4 " " "	do.	do.	_____

The Midwives Act, 1902.—The midwives practising in the Borough have been systematically supervised by the Inspector, Miss Monk, whose services have been most valuable and of whose work an account appears on page 92. The above Act has undoubtedly proved of great service in improving the standard of work amongst midwives, and we are gradually seeing established a class of young, neat, and scientific midwives in whom no stretch of imagination can detect any resemblance to the "Sairy Gamp" of a few years back. Admirable though the Act is, it is unsatisfactory in the way in which it exploits the medical profession, and as Local Supervising Authority it is advisable that you should understand this phase of the Act. Under Section 3 of the Act there is constituted the Central Midwives' Board, whose duty it is to frame rules for regulating the practice of midwives; amongst these rules is the requirement that in all cases of abnormal labour, or in the case of any illness on the part of the mother or child, the midwife must send for a registered medical practitioner. The principle of this rule is doubtless excellent, but unfortunately no provision is made in the Act either compelling the medical man to attend, or if he does attend, to guarantee him reasonable, or indeed any, recompense for the time, skill and attention he may have to devote to the case, and as a matter of fact it is rare for the medical man in these cases to receive any fee whatever.

A moment's consideration must convince anyone that it is unfair to expect a medical man to attend an urgency call, possibly in the middle of the night, which may occupy hours and necessitate the administration of an anæsthetic and an obstetric operation, unless he is guaranteed a reasonable remuneration for his services. Moreover, there are certain cases, such as puerperal fever, which he can only attend at the gravest risk of carrying infection, and there is little doubt that under such circumstances the medical man would not lack a certain amount of justification in refusing to attend in the interests of his own private patients, lest he should carry infection to these.

It is to the credit of the profession that although the Act has been in force for over three years no case of the refusal of a medical man has, so far as I am aware, occurred. At the same time there are not wanting signs that the medical profession, which already gratuitously devotes so much of its time and skill to the service of the poor, does certainly resent the manner in which it is being exploited by the legislature. I think it right to acquaint you with the facts, so that you may be able to appreciate the circumstances should any untoward event occur in the future, through the refusal of a medical man to respond to the call from a midwife. Unfortunately, although you may sympathise with medical men under the existing circumstances, it is not in your power to make other arrangements for dealing with the case until you are empowered by further Act of Parliament.

I append a list of persons on the Roll of Midwives, qualified to practice in the Borough, together with their registration number and qualification.

ROLL OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

Regd. No. in Midwives' Roll	NAME	ADDRESS	Date of Enrolment	QUALIFICATION
23295	Barnes, Eliza ..	136 Queen Street, Portsea ..	1906—April 26th	C.M.B. Examination
8025	Bone, Eliza ..	33 Radnor Street, Southsea ..	1904—Sept. 29th	In Practice, July, 1901
13925	Boss, Jane Harriett ..	64 Charlotte Street, Landport ..	1905—Feb. 23rd	L.O.S., April 19th, 1903
6989	Broster, Ellen ..	98 St. Mary's Road, Kingston ..	1904—Sept. 20th	In Practice, July, 1901
2007	Bryant, Harriet ..	34 Bradford Road, Southsea ..	1904—Feb. 25th	Ditto
11515	Budd, Jane ..	71 Jessie Road, Southsea ..	1905—Jan. 26th	Ditto
20124	Bullen, Rose ..	27 Bath Square, Portsmouth ..	1905—April 27th	Ditto
4208	Challis, Kate ..	61 New Road East, Buckland ..	1904—April 28th	L.O.S., Feb. 25th, 1904
17965	Cordell, Ellen Louise ..	27 Eastfield Road, Eastney ..	1905—Mar. 23rd	L.O.S., Feb. 24th, 1905
4039	Cranley, Cecilia ..	206 Somers Road, Southsea ..	1904—April 28th	In Practice, July, 1901
5146	Cresswell, Elizabeth Emily ..	152 Twyford Avenue, Stanshaw ..	1904—May 26th	L.O.S., May 22nd, 1902
6611*	Davis, Ann ..	45 Tipnor Street, Stanshaw ..	1904—July 21st	In Practice, July, 1901
17788	Dyson, Susanna ..	38 Cardiff Road, Landport ..	1905—Mar. 23rd	Ditto
5487	Elliott, Mary Ann Leah ..	27 Eastfield Road, Eastney ..	1904—June 30th	L.O.S., Jan. 13th, 1897
17240	Evans, Edith Augusta ..	297 Fawcett Road, Southsea ..	1905—Mar. 23rd	L.O.S., July 26th, 1893
15703	Golding, Mary ..	13 Henrietta Street, Southsea ..	1905—Jan. 26th	In Practice, July, 1901
11583	Gray, Eliza Ann ..	35 Herbert Street, Landport ..	1905—Mar. 23rd	Ditto
23045	Gwyther, Ada Lavinia ..	89 Powerscourt Road, Buckland ..	1906—Feb. 22nd	C.M.B. Examination
4034	Harding, Mary Jane ..	264 Twyford Avenue, Stanshaw ..	1904—April 28th	In Practice, July, 1901
15559	Hayes, Annie ..	105 Toronto Road, Buckland ..	1905—Mar. 23rd	Ditto
6700	Hayward, Hester Ellen ..	46 Beach Road, Southsea ..	1904—Sept. 29th	L.O.S., Nov. 26th, 1903
11790	Henchley, Mary Elizabeth ..	1 Stafford Road, Southsea ..	1905—Jan. 26th	L.O.S., July 11th, 1899
3915	Howard, Jane Elizabeth ..	58 Fratton Road, Fratton ..	1904—April 28th	In Practice, July, 1901
12691	Hughes, Laura Mirian ..	116 Jessie Road, Southsea ..	1905—Jan. 26th	L.O.S., Nov. 26th, 1903
9290	Humphrey, Eliza Ann ..	42 Simpson Road, Northsea ..	1904—Oct. 27th	In Practice July, 1901
23268	Jago, Clara Sara ..	"Clovelly," Clovelly Road, Southsea ..	1906—Feb. 22nd	C.M.B. Examination

ROLL OF MIDWIVES—Continued.

Regd. No. in Midwives' Roll	NAME	ADDRESS	Date of Enrolment	QUALIFICATION
10663	Jeffery, Jane Elizabeth	219 St. Augustine Road, Southsea	1904—Dec. 22nd	L.O.S., Nov. 27th, 1903
16721	Keely, Ann	1 Cranley Place, Butcher St., Portsea	1905—Mar. 23rd	In Practice, July, 1901
11214	Kerby, Charlotte	2 Highland Street, Eastney	1904—Dec. 22nd	Ditto
14211	Langstreeth, Maria	6 Bush Street W., Southsea	1905—Feb. 23rd	L.O.S., July 11th, 1900
3625	Maxfield, Elizabeth	51 Shearer Road, Kingston	1904—April 28th	In Practice, July, 1901
22760	Miller, Eleanor	226 Sultan Road, Buckland	1905—Mar. 23rd	C.M.B. Examination
3900	Mills, Catherine	"Bold Forester," Fawcett Road, S.	1904—April 28th	Rotunda Hospl., May 3, 1886
1792	Munday, Jane Elizabeth	1 Stafford Road, Southsea	1905—Jan. 26th	L.O.S., Oct. 11th, 1895
9322	Morley, Mary Ann	44 Cumberland Street, Portsea	1904—Oct. 27th	In Practice, July, 1901
9361	Mill, Louisa Mary	51 Goodwood Road, Southsea	1904—Oct. 27th	Eden Hospl., Calcutta, March 10th, 1885
15662	Pigg, Mary Ann	21 Montgomerie Rd., Southsea	1905—Mar. 23rd	In Practice, July, 1901
8755	Ricketts, Marion	23 Regent Street, Mile End	1904—Oct. 27th	L.O.S., July 9th, 1901
11818	Silvester, Ann	23 Derby Road, North End	1905—Jan. 26th	In Practice, July, 1901
9997	Skinner, Martha L.	76 Bath Road, Southsea	1904—Nov. 24th	L.O.S., July 29th, 1904
3924	Stride, Laura	4 St. John's Road, Landport	1904—April 28th	In Practice, July, 1901
18246	Taylor, Lily Mary	18 Haslemere Road, Southsea	1905—April 27th	L.O.S., July 24th, 1903
8167	Terry, Louisa	169 Arundel Street, Landport	1904—Sept. 29th	In Practice, July, 1901
15515	Tomes, Ellen	16 St. George's Square, Portsea	1905—Mar. 23rd	Ditto
22860	Trowbridge, Edith Mary	1 Collins Road, E. Southsea	1905—Nov. 23rd	C.M.B. Examination
9266	Watson, Ada Jane	64 Chichester Road, North End	1904—Oct. 27th	L.O.S., July 23rd, 1903
11514	Westropp, Rebecca	17 Exeter Road, Southsea	1905—Jan. 26th	L.O.S., Jan. 13th, 1897
17931	Wheeler, Laura Mary Anne	9 Bishop Street, Portsea	1905—Mar. 23rd	In Practice, July, 1901
20774	Willin, Maria	39 Frederick Street, Portsea	1905—April 27th	Limerick Lying-in Hospl., August 23rd, 1891
3702	Wittick, Eden	19 Clarence Street, Landport	1904—April 28th	In Practice, July, 1901
12847	Woods, Jane	1 Blenheim Terrace, South Road, Buckland	1905—Jan. 26th	Ditto

Maternity Hospital. In the early part of the year I presented the following special "Report on the Advisability of providing a Maternity Hospital."—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

1.—From a knowledge acquired in the administration of the Midwives Act, the necessity for the provision of a place where the poorest of the poor can go for childbirth has struck me very forcibly. I mentioned the matter to you a few months back, and now having gone more fully into the subject, I beg to present the following remarks for your consideration.

2.—I fully realise, that however much you may approve of the principle of a Maternity Hospital in the abstract, yet your action must be controlled to a very large extent by the financial aspect of the question. The scheme I have drawn up therefore is of a modest character, and one that will not put an undue strain on your resources.

3.—The subject is one worthy of careful consideration, but before taking further action you will need to satisfy yourselves that the following questions can be answered in the affirmative —

FIRST—Has the Sanitary Authority the power legally to provide and maintain a Maternity Hospital out of the rates ?

SECONDLY—Is the existing state of affairs such as to need remedying, and will the proposed institution effect the betterment desired ?

THIRDLY—What will be the cost, and will the advantages to the individual, and the Borough generally, justify the expenditure ?

4.—First then, as regards the legal question. I believe I am right in saying that the necessary legal power to provide such a hospital is given under Section 131 of the Public Health Act 1875, which reads as follows —

" Any local authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their district, hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may themselves build such hospitals or places of reception ; or contract for the use of any such hospital or part of hospital or place of reception ; or enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital, for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district, on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed on."

5.—The foregoing gives the local authority power either to provide a hospital or to arrange with any person having the management of a hospital. In this latter connection the question naturally arises whether it would not be possible to arrange for a ward at the Royal Hospital, to be maintained by the local authority and set apart solely for maternity cases. This arrangement I feel bound to mention, although I shall not be surprised after a discussion you reject it. At any rate there seems no reason for doubt that

if you deem a Maternity Hospital advisable you have the necessary legal power to provide one.

6.—The next consideration, and the most important, is whether such an institution is really needed in Portsmouth; is the present state of affairs satisfactory? and if not satisfactory, is it likely to be remedied by the erection of a Maternity Hospital? This is practically the sole issue you need to decide, for the cost will be so comparatively small that I do not think it will prove a serious obstacle.

7.—The evidence indicating the need for a Maternity Hospital I shall endeavour to put before you—I wish you could in this respect obtain it directly for yourselves! Unfortunately you cannot visit the houses of the poor and see for yourselves the dreadful stress and the pitiful conditions under which a number of the poorer women of this town have to endure the sufferings of childbirth. Could you obtain the evidence first-hand you would witness many cases of extreme hardship and suffering, of which the following are merely a few examples, all of which have recently come under the personal observation of the Inspector (Miss Monk), and which could be multiplied many times over in Portsmouth during the year:—

- (a) A woman was confined in St. P—— Road. She had three children, and her husband was out of work. They were absolutely destitute; there was no bedding, no clothing for the baby, and not even any food in the house. The midwife who attended went round and begged both clothing and food.
- (b) In R—— Terrace there was a woman who had five children, and whose husband was in the Infirmary with consumption. She depended for food upon what her neighbours brought in, and upon what the midwife could collect and her neighbours lent her in the way of bedding and clothing for the baby.
- (c) In L—— Road there were three children and the husband was out of work. There was no bedding and no clothes for the baby. The midwife lent both bedding and clothes for the baby. There was no food in the house, and the woman was starving. Everything that would fetch money had been pawned, and the midwife herself bought a pint of milk for the mother to prevent her collapsing.
- (d) In S—— Road there were three children and the husband was out of work. There was no proper bedding or clothing, the bed was very dirty, and covered with a piece of old oil-cloth and brown paper. Everything of any value had been pawned. The midwife wrapped the woman in an old coat, and rolled her own apron round the baby whilst she went out to try and borrow some clothing.
- (e) In F—— Grove the husband was in hospital, there were five children, there was no food or clothing and all were in a state of semi-starvation. There was no bedding, only paper to lie on, and the midwife had to collect food and clothing.

- (f) In U—— Street the husband was away, the woman was a cripple and there were four children. There was very little food, no bedding or clothing. The baby was wrapped in an apron borrowed from a neighbour. There was no hand-basin, nothing but a bucket to wash mother and baby in.

8.—The above are the plain facts, without any verbal adornments, of a few cases which happened to come under the notice of the Inspector within the short space of three weeks. There were more cases reported to me within the same period, but they were monotonous in their similarity and I therefore refrain from quoting them. If these samples can be collected in three weeks you may form an estimate of how many you would hear of in the course of a year if you consulted not only the Inspector's Reports, but also ministers of religion, members of charitable societies, the Jubilee Nurses, and others constantly at work amongst the poor. I think, however, you will consider the evidence sufficient to convince you that in the present day, in a town of the standing of Portsmouth, it is neither right nor seemly that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue one instant longer than it is in your power as members of the Corporation to prevent.

9.—You will notice that in all these cases the distress has been due to the environment of the woman, to want of food, want of cleanliness, want of sanitary and even decent surroundings. There has been no need, or there will be no need in a few years, of proper skilled attention. It is not the latter that calls for the need of a Maternity Hospital. The poorest women can obtain free the services of the Poor Law Medical Officers, or may be attended by a midwife at a small cost (some of the latter will attend a case for 7/6). The whole need is the provision of "proper accommodation." The need is for a place where women can pass through the sufferings of child-birth at least in decency and cleanliness, and not in a dirty over-crowded room, destitute of clothing, and in a state of semi-starvation. It is not right that women, at those periods of their lives when they are specially susceptible to the dangers of insanitary surroundings, when they are especially in need of careful attention, and of suitable nourishment, both for themselves and their babies, should remain under the dreadful conditions instanced.

10.—It will naturally occur to one in the face of so much suffering and want, why it is poor women do not go into the Union Infirmary to be confined instead of enduring this wretched existence at home—without doubt they would be well looked after, be saved considerable suffering and benefit materially in health? Well, the reason seems to be that it is a point of honour with the poor, and especially the respectable poor, to put up with untold misery and suffering in preference to even temporary residence at the Union. This is their feeling at any time, but it becomes accentuated when it is a case of going there to be confined, for they feel that, in addition to their own loss of self-respect, the fact that their baby was born in the Workhouse will remain a stigma upon it through life. Practical minded people may consider this is a foolish attitude on their part, but whether it is or is not foolish, and whether you sympathise with it or whether you do

not, has really nothing to do with the case. It is with the facts as they really exist that you have to concern yourselves, these are that in the majority of cases, women, though reduced to the lowest ebb, without a scrap of food or bedding or clothing will undergo every kind of discomfort, misery and danger sooner than go to the Union. Therefore the Infirmary as an alternative for a Maternity Hospital may be left entirely out of consideration. To all intents and purposes, therefore, there is no available institution in the Borough where poor women, who in many cases have only one or two rooms, and perhaps also several children, can be received and looked after in decency and comfort during childbirth.

11.—This cannot fail to strike you as unsatisfactory. Portsmouth in this respect is not on a level with many other large towns in the Kingdom. Many other and even smaller towns, such as Brighton, are and have been provided for years with a Maternity Hospital, but I cannot help thinking that there are few towns whose population contains so large a proportion of the working classes as Portsmouth, or one in which the provision of a Maternity Hospital is more needed. One point it is right to mention. I have made enquiries, but though there are a number of Maternity Hospitals in various towns throughout the country, they are all supported by voluntary contributions, I cannot find a single instance in which any Town Council provides a Maternity Hospital. Perhaps it is better that where possible these should be provided by voluntary charitable enterprise ; but remembering the hand-to-mouth existence of all the charitable institutions of this town, I do not think you will consider it wise to add to their number, even, which is doubtful, if enough money could be collected to erect a Maternity Hospital, it is morally certain that enough could not be collected annually to maintain it in a state of efficiency. If Portsmouth is to have a Maternity Hospital then, you must initiate a new departure in municipal enterprise and provide one out of the sanitary rate.

12.—To come to the next point. Granted you approve, in abstract of the principle of a Maternity Hospital being provided out of the rates, before you can feel justified in putting the principle into practice you will wish to be informed on the probable size of such an establishment, together with the cost of erection, maintenance, etc.

13.—As to size. My opinion is that a hospital of 20 beds would be large enough for all requirements for some years ; during the first year or two 10 beds would probably prove sufficient, for it will take a little time to get the hospital known, so I think the wisest plan would be to erect, or, what would prove cheaper if it could be found, to purchase a building capable of accommodating 20 beds, but to fit it up with 10 only at the commencement. For this you would need a working matron, who must be a fully qualified midwife, and an assistant nurse. The cooking and washing would at the beginning be small, and could be managed by two servants.

14.—As regards the attendance of a medical man, a resident medical officer is unnecessary, all that is needed are the names of two or three medical men who will allow themselves to be appointed honorary physicians,

one of whom at least will always be available to assist in any difficulty that may occur.

15.—As to cost. I have added to this Report a rough estimate of what the cost will probably be. You will note I have allowed £144 as repayment of principal and interest of the sum required for the purchase of a suitable building. For salaries £100; and for maintenance, repairs, etc., inclusive £490, or say £750 inclusive outgoing per annum. This amount, however, I anticipate being considerably reduced by receipts from the following:

16.—You have the power to make and recover charges from persons using such a hospital. From what I have said as to the circumstances of the people whom the hospital is intended to benefit, it is obvious this will not amount to much; but I certainly think in all cases a small charge should be made in order to take away from such an institution any pauperising taint, and I believe, as a matter of fact, for the same reason, a small charge would be readily paid by persons using the hospital.

17.—There is also another source of revenue which will probably prove larger and must not be overlooked. In Portsmouth at the present time there is no institution where persons desirous of becoming midwives can obtain the necessary practical training to qualify them for the examination for admission to the Roll of Midwives in accordance with the Midwives Act, 1902. This want of practical training would be supplied by a Maternity Hospital. The necessary course of lectures also could be given in connection with the Technical Institute. The advantages of this would be that satisfactory training for midwives would be provided in our own town; but further, the hospital would secure the services of the nurses during their training, and in addition would receive a considerable sum from fees. These vary in different places from £20 to £30 for a course, and would I think at the least amount to £100 a year. Moreover, considering how few places there are where midwives can be trained in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board, I think it more than likely that a number of persons who wish to become midwives would be attracted to the hospital from neighbouring districts, in which case considerably more than £100 a year might be recovered in fees.

18.—If my anticipations then are correct, you might expect the cost of maintenance to be reduced by £120, leaving the net charge on the rates of £630 per annum.

19.—In return for this expenditure—it may be slightly more, or if there are many pupils, rather less—you will have the satisfaction of conferring a very real benefit on some of the poorer inhabitants of our Borough. You will effect a marked improvement in the health of a number of poor women who now, owing to want and neglect at child-birth, become permanently disabled and unfitted for the future healthy enjoyment of life. You will benefit the babies of these women by seeing that they obtain a fairer start in life, and so give them a better chance of becoming useful members of the community. You will also, which I consider very important, exercise a widespread influence by teaching the mothers during their residence at

the hospital how to rear their babies in health, and so help to prevent the present heavy infantile mortality. Lastly, you will benefit the town by providing a school of instruction for midwives, so that the administration of the Midwives Act and the practice generally of midwifery in the Borough may be improved and raised to a higher level.

20.—As regards the management of such a hospital, I think it should be vested in the Midwives' Committee, to which, if you think it advisable, you have the power of co-opting members outside the Council, women being eligible to serve on such a Committee.

21.—I would only add one further remark. I believe a Municipal Maternity Hospital in Portsmouth can be made a very great success. The alleviation of misery and suffering is one of the noblest aims of life, and I think it would be difficult to conceive an institution which will more directly effect this end than a Maternity Hospital, in addition to this there is the indirect educational influence for the better such an institution will wield. Success in relief to the suffering to some extent is bound to be secured by the mere establishment of a Maternity Hospital, but to ensure complete success I regard it as essential that everything savouring of pauperism should be disassociated with the hospital. That it should be regarded purely as a municipal enterprise, to which the inhabitants of the Borough are as much entitled as they are to the use of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It is only by being regarded in this light that it will be made to benefit the class for which it is intended.

Trusting the subject may receive your careful, and I hope favourable consideration,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX.

ROUGH ESTIMATE.

Cost of suitable house for Hospital	..	..	£1500
„ Alterations ..	..	..	250
„ Furniture ..	..	..	250
			<hr/> £2000
Annual charge for £2000 —			
Repayment of interest and capital, if borrowed, for			
20 years at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	..	..	£144
Salaries—Matron ..	..	..	£40
Nurses ..	..	..	£30
2 Servants ..	..	..	£30
			<hr/> £100
Maintenance (10 Beds) ..	..	..	£350
Drugs, Instruments, etc. ..	..	..	£40
Rates, Taxes, Repairs, Telephone, and Sundries	..	..	£100
			<hr/> £734
Less Fees from Patients and Pupils ..	..	..	£100
			<hr/>
Total Annual Charge ..			£634

This Report was referred by the Health Committee to a Sub-Committee, to consider and report on. Before doing so, however, it was thought advisable to write to the Local Government Board, to ask the view of the Board on the legality of providing such an institution under the Public Health Act. I wrote accordingly to the Local Government Board on April 17th, and on September 26th I received the following reply :—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.

26th September, 1906.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 3rd instant, and to state that they have had under consideration the question submitted in your letter of the 17th April last, respecting the provision of a Maternity Hospital for the Borough of Portsmouth, under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

In reply I am directed to state that there is no doubt that if a hospital for cases of this type can be provided by a Local Authority the provision could only be under the section referred to. The Board, however, are unable to construe the enactment as authorising the provision of accommodation for any case which would be eligible for admission to a lying-in hospital. The Board doubt whether such accommodation as the section mentions can be extended to cases free from symptoms of actual or probable disease.

In the present instance the Board gather from your special report of the 4th April last to the Health Committee of the Town Council, that you do not contemplate the provision of a hospital limited to maternity cases in which disease is present, or is likely to supervene, but that your proposal has in view "the provision of a place where the poorest of the poor can go for child-birth." It appears to the Board to be open to question whether a scheme of this description is within the scope of the functions of the Town Council.

The duty of making the needful provision for persons of this class more properly belongs to the Guardians of the Poor, and the consequent expenditure chargeable to the Poor Rate than to the General District Rate.

As regards the suggestion that such a hospital, if provided, would serve as an institution where persons desirous of qualifying as midwives could obtain the necessary practical training, I am to point out that this is clearly not an object for which the Town Council could expend money under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LITHIBY,

Assistant Secretary.

Upon the receipt of this unfavourable view of the Local Government Board it was thought that nothing further could be done, and consequently the question of the provision of a Maternity Hospital by the Sanitary Authority has been abandoned.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality rate is the number of deaths amongst children under one year of age per 1,000 births ; in Portsmouth last year the rate was 130 per 1,000, the average for the past ten years was 151 per 1,000. Interest in this particular branch of public health has now spread from health officials to the public generally. Doubtless this is to some extent due to the alarm felt at the declining birth-rate and the consequent ill-effect of this on the nation's prosperity. With a rapidly declining birth-rate it becomes correspondingly important that as many as possible of the children born should be saved alive, so as to counteract the diminution in population from the fewer number born.

In October of last year I presented a special report, in which I instanced the active measures, that in my opinion, the Sanitary Authority should take to reduce the infantile mortality in the Borough. These included the visiting of mothers as soon after confinement as possible by a health visitor, to give advice as to the rearing of babies ; the notification of births to the Sanitary Authority within 48 hours ;* the visiting after all cases of death under one year, and the training of the senior girls at school in the principles of dietary and the rearing of children, and several other matters. I very much regret that, though my views were adopted and received the support of the Health Committee, the Council found itself unable to act on them and referred the report back.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—The above Act necessitates a considerable amount of inspection, especially of the premises on which home-workers reside. It will be seen from the following tables that 6,912 visits have been paid, of which 1,558 were to the out-workers premises. 1,755 visits where women are employed were made by the Female Inspector.

A tabulated account of the inspections, nuisances abated, etc., will be found in the following tables :—

*Since then a Bill has been introduced into Parliament to make the notification of births compulsory within 48 hours.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	362	17	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	4075	234	1
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	917	56	..
TOTAL	5354	307	1

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	53	53	..	1
Want of ventilation	4	4	..	..
Overcrowding	7	7	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	6	6	..	..
Other nuisances.. .. .	384	376	..	..
Sanitary accomodation {	insufficient	6	6	..
	unsuitable or defective .. .. .	..	..	..
	not separate for sexes	10	7	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	38	38	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	4	..	4	..
TOTAL	512	497	4	1

NUISANCES IN RESPECT OF WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, &c.

Drains repaired	38
„ cleansed	15
Workshops and Workplaces cleansed	53
„ „ ventilated	4
Bakehouses cleansed	38
Overcrowding in Workshops discontinued	7
Floors drained	6
Sanitary Accommodation provided	6
Separate sanitary accommodation for sexes provided	10
W.C. fittings repaired	35
Yard paving „	28
Spouting „	47
Floors „	10
Roofs „	30
New W.C. pans provided	34
Flushing cisterns to water closets provided	57
Water closets cleansed	5
„ ventilated	5
Soilpipes „	6
Ventilating shafts raised or repaired	6
Yards and Stables drained	8
„ „ cleansed	5
Manure pits constructed	3
Urinals „	3
Manure and refuse removed	4
Animals removed	2
Smoke nuisances abated	9
Ironing machines ventilated	2
Waste and rain-water pipes disconnected from drain	10
Other Nuisances	22
TOTAL	508

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

TRADE.	No. of			Persons employed		Totals
	Workshops.			Male	Female	
Bakers	182	734	1	735		
Blindmakers	2	8	..	8		
Bootmakers	84	230	..	230		
Bookbinders	8	32	24	56		
Boatbuilder	1	3	..	3		
Brassworkers	3	18	..	18		
Brushmakers	2	30	14	44		
Carpenters	51	274	..	274		
Cabinet makers	16	80	..	80		

Trade				No. of Workshops	Persons employed— Male Female		Totals
Capmakers	..	..	..	5	6	27	33
Cigarette makers	..	..	..	2	3	6	9
Coppersmith	..	..	..	1	3	..	3
Coachbuilders	..	..	..	14	133	..	133
Corset makers	..	..	..	9	2	38	40
Cork cutters	..	..	..	3	9	..	9
Cooper	..	..	..	1	3	..	3
Cycle makers	..	..	..	41	150	..	150
Dress and mantle makers	..	..	..	436	..	1850	1850
Drug packers	..	..	..	2	2	14	16
Firewood cutters	..	..	..	35	102	..	102
Fitters	..	..	..	9	48	..	48
French polishers	..	..	..	7	30	..	32
Furriers	..	..	..	3	..	7	7
Gluemaker	..	..	..	1	4	..	4
Gutscraper	..	..	..	1	6	..	6
Jewellers	..	..	..	21	63	..	63
Laundries	..	..	..	85	..	540	540
Lathrenders	..	..	..	3	12	..	12
Lampmaker	..	..	..	1	..	4	4
Milliners	..	..	..	101	..	461	461
Optician	..	..	..	1	4	..	4
Plaster modellers	..	..	..	2	10	..	10
Pea packer	..	..	..	1	..	24	24
Plumbers	..	..	..	13	58	..	58
Picture-frame makers, etc.	..	..	..	20	90	..	90
Photographers	..	..	..	23	44	23	67
Piano makers..	..	..	..	2	51	..	51
Pincushion makers	..	..	..	3	4	13	17
Rag sorters	..	..	..	4	28	..	28
Smiths	..	..	..	28	110	..	110
Sugar boilers	..	..	..	7	27	..	27
Sewing machine maker	..	..	..	1	6	..	6
Stonemasons	..	..	..	8	80	..	80
Saddlers	..	..	..	11	34	..	34
Shirtmakers, etc.	..	..	..	9	..	30	30
Scalemaker	..	..	..	1	6	..	6
Sailmakers	..	..	..	2	6	..	6
Tailors	..	..	..	416	990	1746	2736
Tinsmiths	..	..	..	8	32	..	32
Ticket writers	..	..	..	12	37	..	37
Trunk makers	..	..	..	3	21	..	21
Toy makers	..	..	..	2	3	2	5
Upholsterers	..	..	..	27	84	6	90
Umbrella makers	..	..	..	3	9	..	9
Wheelwrights	..	..	..	15	60	..	60

Trade			No. of Workshops	Persons employed—		Totals
				Male	Female	
Whitesmith .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	2
Wire mattress maker ..	..	..	1	4	2	6
Zinc worker .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	2
Miscellaneous trades ..	..	..	11	45	10	55
TOTALS ..			1776	3832	4842	8674

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN PORTSMOUTH

During the Year 1906.

STATION SITUATED IN VICTORIA PARK,

Lat. 50° 48' 4" N. Long. 1° 55' W.

TO A. MEARNS FRASER, ESQ., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth.

SIR,

I beg to submit a summary of the weather conditions during the past year.

Observations have been made by me twice daily, and returns forwarded weekly and monthly to the Meteorological Office and the Royal Meteorological Society, and daily reports to the Local and London Press.

I have thought it advisable to compile statistics showing the means of temperature, humidity, clouds and rainfall during the 20 years 1881-1900 and for the 10 years 1891-1900, and with these figures it will enable the means to be made in each decade, and I hope prove of some interest for future comparison.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HEARN.

SUMMARY FOR 1906.

JANUARY	..The Year opened with squally and unsettled weather, accompanied by high winds and an abundance of rain ; from the 1st to the 18th of the month it rained each day. The total rainfall for the month being 7.135, which is more than three times above the average for this month. A mild and high temperature was experienced.
FEBRUARY	..Changeable, with a much colder temperature. Slight falls of snow and sleet.
MARCH	..Mild early part, but unsettled with increasing winds later. Blizzard on the 12th.
APRIL	..The first half temperature above average ; very little rain and excess of sunshine.
MAY	..High temperature ; bright and fine at first, but less settled later.
JUNE	..Opened with thundery weather ; very little rain, but bright and sunny later.
JULY	..Generally fine and bright.
AUGUST	..Unsettled intervals, with occasional thunder, lightning and hail—fair condition after.
SEPTEMBER	..With the exception of rain on four occasions a fine month.
OCTOBER	..Exceedingly mild at first, with heavy rains—a wet month.
NOVEMBER	..Dull, mild and wet, with squally intervals—afterwards temporary improvement.
DECEMBER	..Strong winds and squally early part ; no excess of rain ; dry and fair middle of month, colder later, with snow.

Barometer.—The mean Barometer reading (corrected) was 30.047. The highest observed reading of the barometer (reduced to 32°F. and mean sea level) was 30.672 on January 23rd, and the lowest 29.016 on Feb. 11th.

Sunshine.—The sunshine is registered by means of a Jordan's Recorder, and 1,705½ hours of bright sunshine were recorded, or 23 hours 45 min. more than last year.

Temperature.—The temperatures are recorded on the Fahrenheit scale. The mean temperature in the shade was 51.7 degrees.

Maximum.—The mean maximum temperature was 57.77 degrees, the highest recorded being 79.3 degrees, on September 1st.

Minimum.—The mean minimum temperature in the shade was 45.65 degrees, the lowest being 25 degrees, on January 24th.

Maximum in Sun.—The highest maximum temperature in the sun was 140.5 degrees, on June 24th.

Minimum on Grass.—The lowest minimum temperature on the grass was 13.5 degrees, on February 14th.

Humidity.—The mean of the atmosphere's humidity was 79 degrees.

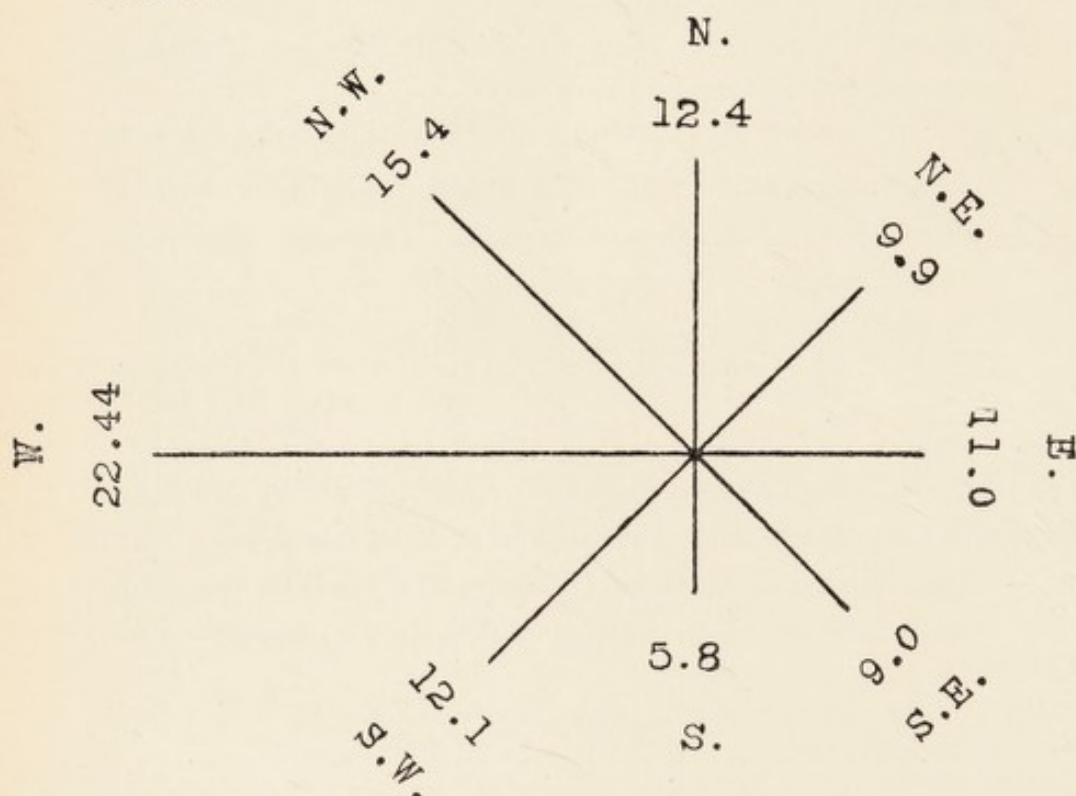
Frosts.—The minimum thermometer in the shade, four feet above the ground, fell to and below freezing point on 18 occasions. The greatest

amount of frost registered at this height was 7 degrees, on January 24th. The minimum thermometer on the grass fell to or below 32 degrees on 92 occasions, the lowest temperature reached on the grass being 13.5, on February 14th. Frost occurred as late in the year as May 18th, when 4 degrees were registered.

Winds.—The general directions of the wind experienced were westerly, north-westerly, and south-westerly. The station is without an Anemometer, therefore the direction and strength is made from personal observation.

There was a remarkable absence of severe gales throughout the country during the year. The wind velocity of 50 or more miles in an hour was attained at only six stations. At Portsmouth the velocity of the wind varied from 1 to 36 miles per hour. The strongest winds, which were of short duration, occurred on the 5th January (at night), 18th January, 19th February, 13th and 16th March, 1st June, 28th October, 4th November and 26th December.

The following shows the percentage and direction of the wind throughout the year.



Thunder Storms.—Thunder was heard on six occasions, lightning occurred on four occasions, and hail fell nine times.

Snow.—The following are the dates of snowfall: February 3rd, 8th, 13th and 27th (very slight); March 13th and 21st, and December 24th, 26th and 29th.

Fog.—Fog occurred on two occasions only.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall during the year was above the average, being 28.74 inches. 0.01 or more of rain fell on 161 days. The greatest fall in 24 hours being 1.85 inches, which occurred on January 2nd.

The following table shows the total rainfall and the number of days on which rain fell during each month, together with the greatest fall in 24 hours during the year.

RAINFALL.

1906	Total amount in inches	Number of days on which 0.01 or more rain fell	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall
January	7.135	24	1.85	2nd
February	3.25	20	.42	16th
March	1.215	16	.30	13th
April	0.675	7	.36	5th
May	1.605	12	.36	20th
June	1.52	8	1.00	28th
July	0.43	6	.20	18th
August	0.86	9	.25	16th
September	1.43	4	.73	4th
October	4.855	22	1.02	29th
November	4.275	20	.67	8th
December	1.47	13	.47	30th
Total	28.74	161	1.85	Jan. 2nd

The following table shows the total rainfall for the past 17 years.

Year	Total rainfall in inches	Number of rainy days	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall
1890	21.65	171	1.11	July 17th
1891	31.24	182	1.152	Aug. 20th
1892	23.27	146	1.11	Aug. 18th
1893	23.15	157	0.88	July 4th
1894	35.88	187	1.78	Nov. 11th
1895	27.60	147	1.17	Oct. 30th
1896	25.54	156	1.31	Sept. 2nd
1897	28.87	163	1.13	Aug. 26th
1898	22.66	142	1.45	Nov. 23rd
1899	25.63	118	3.25*	July 23rd
1900	28.40	171	0.98	Jan. 6th
1901	24.31	131	1.30	June 30th
1902	24.22	148	1.14	Aug. 18th
1903	35.18	181	1.80	Sept. 4th
1904	26.70	177	1.36	May 20th
1905	24.05	153	2.35	June 5th
Means	26.65	158	Greatest fall in 24 hours 3.25	July 23rd 1899
1906	28.74	161	1.85	Jan. 2nd

*Fell between 1.30 and 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday, July 23rd.

DAILY REGISTER OF RAINFALL DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	.37	.05	.03	..	.03	.29	..	..	..	.24	.05	.02
2	1.85	.005	.00	..	.15	.00	..	.24	..	.67	.09	.00
3	.85	.08	..	..	.05	..	..	..	..	..	.45	..
4	.70	.00	.01	..	..	..	..	.01	.73	..	.43	..
5	.37	..	as dew .01	.36	.035	..	..	..	..	.01	.04	.06
6	.02	.01	..	..	.09	..	..	..	..	.00	.52	..
7	.37	.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.22	.33	..
8	.03	.11	.15	..	.00	..	..	..	..	.92	.67	.09
9	.25	.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.35	.02	..
10	.01	.14	.22	..	..	..	.00	..	..	.11	..	..
11	.36	.02	.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	.00	..	.11
12	.41	..	.08	..	..	..	.01	.00	..	.13	..	.06
13	.03	.18	.30	..	..	..	.09	.01	.28	.01	..	.12
14	.01	.33	.02	..	..	.02	..	.12	.30	.00	.05	..
15	.17	.17	.01	..	.00	.02	..	.01	.12	.02	.15	..
16	.42	.42	..	..	.11	.06	..	.25	..	.07	.22	.09
17	.05	.33	..	..	..	..	..	.01	..	.15	.55	.00
18	.26	.19	.20	..	..	..	.20	..	..	.32	.13	.00
19	..	.10	.005	..	..	..	.05	..	..	.17	.005	..
20	.08	..	.01	..	.36	..	.06	..	..	.01	.38	..
21	..	..	.05	.015	..	..	.02	..	..	.01	.01	..
22	..	.41	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	.02	.01	..
23	..	.05	.04 snow	..	.23	.03	..	.01	..	.005	.01	..
24	.32	.14	.01	.07	..	..	..	.20	..	..	.01	.17
25	.07	.01	.02	..	.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	.19
26	..	.35	..	..	.24	..	.00	..	..	.03	.00	..
27	.00	.05	..	.12	.07	.03	..	..	..	.04	..	..
28	.015	.01	..	..	.02	1.00	..	..	..	.31	..	.02
29	.11	..	..	.07	..	.07	..	..	..	1.02	..	.07
30	.01	..	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..	.02	.15	.47
31	as dew..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.00	..	.04
Totals	7.135	3.25	1.215	0.675	1.605	1.52	0.43	0.86	1.43	4.85	4.275	1.51
Total from Jan. 1	7.135	10.385	11.60	12.275	13.88	15.40	15.83	16.69	18.12	22.97	27.25	28.74

Means of Temperature, Humidity, Cloud and Rainfall for Twenty Years 1881-1900 and for Ten Years 1891-1900.

Temperature.—In dealing with this important element it will be noticed that the mean yearly temperature is 50.4 or 0.3 lower than the mean yearly temperature at 9 a.m., which is 50.7, also that in the months of April, May, June, July, August and September the 9 a.m. mean temperature is higher than the mean temperature. The 9 a.m. mean temperature in October we find equal to that of the mean temperature for the month, but in January, February, March, November and December the 9 a.m. mean temperature is lower than the mean temperature.

It will be seen that the lowest mean minimum temperature occurs in the month of January, and the maximum temperature in July. It is conjectured that the reason for this is possibly due to some cool current running between here and the Isle of Wight.

Humidity.—The figures relating to the humidity are somewhat difficult to comment on, although the atmospheric vapour exercises a very important function in determining the climate. It will be noticed that the maxima occurs in January and the minima in May and June.

Amount of Cloud.—It will be seen that there was no great difference in the mean amount of cloud during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, and the mean amount for the 20 years is remarkably low. The greatest amount occurs in the months of January, February, November and December.

Rainfall.—Statistics relating to rainfall are always interesting and much sought after, and it is thought by many that Portsmouth has its full share, but fortunately we are treated less abundantly than those towns in the West of England and Ireland. It will be seen that our rainiest months are November and December, and the driest in June. The maximum number of rainy days occurs in December and the minimum in May.

Mean Temperature at 9 a.m. 1881-1900.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
20 years	39.1	39.8	42.2	48.2	54.7	60.6	63.6	63.2	59.2	51.0	45.9	41.0	50.7
10 years	38.9	39.8	42.8	49.3	54.6	61.2	64.1	63.6	59.9	51.5	46.3	42.1	51.2
Mean Minimum Temperature 1881-1900													
20 years	34.4	35.3	35.9	40.0	45.5	51.4	54.6	54.9	51.3	44.7	41.1	36.6	43.8
10 years	35.0	35.6	36.7	41.3	45.7	52.3	55.6	56.0	51.9	45.7	41.6	37.9	44.6
Mean Maximum Temperature 1881-1900													
20 years	44.1	45.8	49.1	55.2	61.6	67.8	70.4	69.9	66.2	57.6	51.2	46.0	57.1
10 years	43.8	46.2	49.3	55.8	61.0	67.7	70.0	69.5	66.3	57.5	51.5	47.4	57.2
Mean Temperature 1881-1900													
20 years	39.3	40.5	42.5	47.6	53.6	59.6	62.5	62.4	58.8	51.0	46.3	41.3	50.4
10 years	39.5	40.8	43.1	48.5	53.4	59.9	62.8	62.8	59.1	51.5	46.6	42.7	50.9
Mean Relative Humidity at 9 a.m. 1881-1900													
20 years	91	89	83	78	74	74	74	76	80	84	90	90	82
10 years	91	88	83	78	73	72	73	75	78	83	89	90	81
Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m. 1881-1900													
20 years	7.0	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.8	6.9	5.9
10 years	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.7	6.8	6.7	5.8
Mean Rainfall 1881-1900													
20 years	2.34	1.97	1.69	1.47	1.54	1.69	2.31	2.11	2.44	3.32	3.31	2.46	26.65
10 years	2.34	2.03	1.68	1.31	1.19	1.63	2.28	2.28	2.54	3.75	3.43	2.80	27.26
Number of Rainy Days (0.01 in. and upwards) 1881-1900													
20 years	16	13	13	13	10	11	13	13	13	16	17	17	165
10 years	15	12	13	12	9	11	10	13	12	16	16	18	157

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made :

DATE — Week ending	Barometer reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.	TEMPERATURE								
		IN SHADE						IN SUN		ON GRASS
		Mean 9 a.m.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean of Max. and Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Blk. Bulb in vacuo Mean	Bright b. in vacuo Mean	Mean Min.
1906										
Jan. 6	29.743	44.5	48.6	42.02	45.31	53.2	35.3	67.8	53.6	39.5
" 13	29.739	44.8	50.2	40.9	45.55	53	34	85.3	60.9	34.3
" 20	30.071	42.2	48.3	39.64	43.97	51	31	87.2	60.6	33.6
" 27	30.296	40.2	46.4	33.8	40.1	52.3	25	77.3	55.6	28.2
Feb. 3	30.215	43.4	48.6	40.3	44.45	49.7	35	82	59	34.03
" 10	30.023	38.6	44.6	33.94	39.25	49.3	32	86.5	57.9	26.2
" 17	29.508	39.5	44.5	35.2	39.8	50.8	29	83.7	55.8	27.1
" 24	29.913	38.1	45.3	34.5	39.97	49.7	29.5	84	55.4	27.2
March 3	29.800	43.0	48.4	37.2	42.8	53.6	30	87.5	60.6	32.4
" 10	30.187	45.48	52.7	40.12	46.44	58.3	36	95.4	66.5	32.5
" 17	29.869	45.6	48.94	39.82	44.38	56	33	91.1	62.5	36.2
" 24	30.046	39.3	43.88	34.54	39.21	48.2	29	86.2	58.5	29.5
" 31	30.017	40.4	47.9	33.97	40.92	53	29	98.1	62.1	28.8
April 7	30.310	48.1	54.1	40.3	47.06	60.2	36	104.5	69.3	34.4
" 14	30.345	52.9	62.05	41.2	51.62	67	38.5	113.8	79.1	35.1
" 21	30.065	46.2	54.6	36.8	45.7	59.3	32.2	106.9	57.6	29.9
" 28	29.851	45.1	53.9	38.3	46.1	56.5	32.5	109.7	71.5	32.2
May 5	29.762	48.2	53.84	39.5	46.67	57.9	34.5	110.2	73.1	34.9
" 12	29.935	54.06	51.9	47.9	54.9	75	44	105.2	76.03	44.6
" 19	29.720	54.6	61.6	44.1	52.8	72.6	35.5	119.1	82.2	38.4
" 26	29.884	53.1	57.6	47.2	52.4	60.5	43	107.5	73.5	44.1
June 2	29.959	55.7	61.1	50.4	55.75	63.5	46	118.9	80.9	47.3
" 9	30.276	59.6	66.06	48.1	57.08	72	43.5	124.2	87.4	42.4
" 16	30.145	54.8	62.5	48.3	55.7	68.2	46	116.1	82.3	41.7
" 23	30.215	64.1	71.2	53.5	62.35	76.5	48.5	128.9	91.7	46.8
" 30	30.042	59.6	65.4	55.2	60.3	70.5	48	128.5	88.2	52
July 7	30.071	64.8	70.8	53.1	61.9	76.3	46	126.9	91.4	47.2
" 14	30.193	62.3	69.2	53.8	61.5	73	49	127.4	91.1	48.1
" 21	30.019	60.8	68.5	55.5	62	75.5	50	126.8	90.8	52.8
" 28	30.014	66.9	73.2	57.3	65.25	76	51	131.4	92.7	51.1
Aug. 4	29.978	67.4	72.2	59.8	66	76	57	130.2	93.3	54.7
" 11	30.035	66.8	72.3	58.8	65.5	76	57	131.8	95.1	53.8
" 18	29.835	63.1	68.6	58.1	63.35	73.7	52	129.4	90.9	55.3
" 25	30.060	64.1	71.8	58.2	65	77	52	130.1	92.3	53.8
Sept. 1	30.211	68.2	74.3	56.6	65.4	79.3	53	126.2	92.6	52.2
" 8	30.087	65.3	74.5	59.2	66.8	79	56	120.3	Inst. out of order	55.3
" 15	30.114	61.8	66.8	54.6	60.7	70.5	50	116.2		49.1
" 22	30.181	57.4	64.5	52.5	58.5	67	47.5	112.6		45.9
" 29	30.490	57.4	63.5	48.8	56.15	66	46	113.6		42.9
Oct. 6	29.969	60.4	65.2	54.6	59.9	69.4	50	109.8		50.1
" 13	29.832	58.6	61.8	55	58.4	65	51.5	100.8		50.2
" 20	29.864	51.8	59.3	46.1	52.7	61.5	38.3	104.4		41
" 27	30.121	55.6	60.5	49.9	55.2	64.4	40	105		43.6
Nov. 3	29.474	47.7	53.6	43	48.3	56.3	38	85.8		35.2
" 10	29.553	49.1	52.4	45.7	49.05	56	41.5	75.1		39.7
" 17	30.201	45.6	51.5	40.9	46	55	34.8	77.4		34.8
" 24	29.908	48.4	52.9	43.6	48.25	60.2	32	78.5		37.1
Dec. 1	30.233	49.5	53.7	46.3	49.96	56.8	40	70.8		42.6
" 8	30.078	45.5	50.9	41.3	46.06	55.8	30.5	77.5		34.07
" 15	29.785	39.2	44.2	35.6	39.9	50	29.7	74.0		29.2
" 22	30.426	42.01	44.4	38.1	41.2	51.4	30.1	50.2		35.2
" 29	29.781	34.1	39.2	30.6	34.9	45.7	28	64.7		25.5
Sums ..	1562.449	2694.95	3003.97	2373.75	2688.45	3250.6	2086.9	5302.5	2612.03	2038.0
Means ..	30.047	51.82	57.77	45.65	51.70	Highest 79.3	Lowest 25.0	101.9	74.63	39.2

PORTSMOUTH during the 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1906.

1 of Earth w ground		Wet Bulb	Humidity Mean, 9 a.m.	Total Bright Sunshine (Jordan's Recorder)	Amount of Cloud Mean, 9 a.m.	WIND								RAINFALL			
						Number of Days								Total (Inches)	No. of days 0.01 inch or more rainfall	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date of greatest fall
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				
4 ft.		Mean 9 a.m.		H. M.													
46.02	42.4	87	9 15	5.1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	4.16	6	1.85	Jan. 2
46.4	43.02	87	25 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1.46	7	.41	" 12
46.2	40.4	86.5	27 5	4.1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	.99	6	.42	" 16
45.3	38.5	87	15 0	5.2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	.39	2	.32	" 24
45.3	42.0	88	18 45	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	.225	4	.11	" 29
44.8	36.04	78.5	32 10	2.7	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	.40	4	.14	Feb. 9, 10
43.6	37.6	84.5	19 55	6.1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	1.45	6	.42	" 16
43.8	36.3	85	16 45	5.7	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	.89	5	.41	" 22
43.5	40.8	72.5	24 15	5.7	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	.45	5	.35	" 26
44.3	43.5	85	30 25	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	.39	4	.22	Mar. 10
44.9	43.3	84	22 10	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	.46	5	.30	" 13
45.3	36.4	77	22 50	5.2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	.32	5	.20	" 18
44.4	37.6	78	39 0	5.8	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.02	1	.02	" 25
45.03	43.2	67.5	55 30	2.8	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	.36	1	.36	April 5
46.5	47.3	65.5	70 50	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48.04	41.5	67.5	47 40	4.5	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	.015	1	.015	" 21
48.1	40.7	70.3	46 20	6.4	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	.20	3	.12	" 27
48.2	45	78	38 10	6.7	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	.365	6	.15	May 2
49.6	51.1	80	33 35	6.1	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	.09	1	.09	" 6
51.5	49.1	67	59 30	4.5	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	.11	1	.11	" 16
52	49.4	76	24 30	7.4	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1.05	4	.36	" 20	
53.1	52.5	80	34 30	9.4	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	.38	3	.29	June 1
54.3	54.1	68.5	76 50	2.2	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55.8	51.1	68	38 20	6.5	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	.10	3	.06	" 16
56.5	59.4	73.5	74 5	2.2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	.03	1	.03	" 23
58.7	56.8	83	40 5	6.2	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1.10	3	1.00	" 28
59.1	58.5	67	57 35	1	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
60.04	58.4	77.5	41 10	5.1	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	.10	2	.09	July 13
60.3	58.6	86	40 10	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	.33	4	.20	" 18
61.2	62.5	76	79 55	2.1	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	.00	...	...	" 26
62.4	62.3	73	64 10	4.2	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	.25	2	.24	Aug. 2
63	61.3	71	50 20	4.7	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
63.06	59.3	78.5	47 30	6.5	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	.40	5	.25	" 16
62.5	60.9	82	42 15	7.2	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	.21	2	.20	" 24
62.9	63.1	72.5	64 20	2.2	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63.2	62.1	81	47 50	5.4	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	.73	1	.73	Sept. 4
62.6	57.4	75	42 40	6.1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	.705	3	.305	" 14	
61.2	54.4	81.5	25 15	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
60.06	53.0	73.5	48 50	2.4	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59.06	57.5	82.5	25 30	4.5	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.92	3	.67	Oct. 2	
59.1	56.4	86	21 40	7.4	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1.74	6	.92	" 8
58.1	49.6	85	23 35	6.1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	.74	6	.32	" 18
57.2	52.5	79.5	30 20	4.4	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.105	4	.04	" 27
55.5	45.3	82	14 10	8	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1.94	6	1.02	" 29
53.8	47.3	87.5	12 30	5.7	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2.01	6	.67	Nov. 8
52.1	43.2	82	12 40	6	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	.97	4	.55	" 17
50.9	47.1	90	13 15	8.2	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	.555	6	.38	" 20
51.3	48.04	89	13 40	7.1	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	.17	2	.15	" 30
51	43.6	85	12 50	5.4	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	.15	2	.09	Dec. 8
48.8	37.3	84	19 50	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	.29	3	.12	" 13
47.6	40.8	78	1 25	8.1	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	.09	1	.09	" 16
46.5	32.2	80.5	9 25	8.1	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	.45	4	.19	" 25
2743.71	3531.70	4110.3	1705.30	280.5	45	36	40	33	21	44	89	56	28.260	159	1.85	Jan. 2nd	
52.76	67.92	79.04	32 48	5.4									0.543				

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF SOUTHSEA DURING THE WINTER MONTHS 1906

as compared with other South Coast Health Resorts.

Meteorological Station	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH		
	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
SOUTHSEA	44.1	83.8	7.14	40.5	93.3	3.25	42.8	122.2	1.22
BRIGHTON	42.8	81.7	4.54	39.6	105.3	2.32	41.8	125.6	1.42
EASTBOURNE	44.2	80.1	4.93	40.3	96.6	3.06	42.3	137.5	1.90
VENTNOR	44.6	86.4	6.22	41.2	103.9	3.21	42.6	138.7	1.58
Meteorological Station	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall	Mean Shade Temp.	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Rainfall
SOUTHSEA	55.5	100.7	4.86	48.4	51.7	4.28	40.6	50.7	1.72
BRIGHTON	55.4	129.1	3.87	48.6	53.6	5.44	39.1	59.9	2.01
EASTBOURNE	55.8	143.2	4.66	48.8	48.3	6.76	39.9	71.7	1.90
VENTNOR	55.9	106.2	4.27	49.0	56.0	5.07	41.3	69.1	2.04

Milton Hospital.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hospital Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

The total number of admissions during the year was 554 with 44 deaths. The combined mortality in respect of all cases was 7·9 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of Scarlet Fever cases admitted was 243, discharged 211, remaining 32. The number of deaths was 2, the mortality being 0·94. Twelfth-three had a nasal discharge either on admission or during their stay in hospital, and in five of these the bacillus of diphtheria was found. Twenty had discharge from one or both ears, nine kidney disease, thirty-two enlarged glands, and one rheumatic arthritis. One case admitted with no rash developed the disease soon after admission. Other cases sent in as scarlet fever were suffering from measles.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 239 admissions, discharged 187, remaining 17, died 35. The mortality was 15·7 per cent. Ten of these died within 24 hours of admission, the length of time varying from 5 to 24 hours. This is the largest number of admissions since 1884, the greatest number treated on one day being 30, on November 13th. Three cases sent in as diphtheria had good Scarlet Fever rashes, the bacillus of diphtheria being absent.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There were 72 admissions, 58 discharged, 7 died, 7 remaining. In 12 cases the original diagnosis was not confirmed. Of these four died, the cause of death being appendicitis, and Tubercular Meningitis 3. The death-rate was 10·6.

MEASLES.—No cases developed during the patients' stay in Hospital. Three cases were admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever.

ILLNESS OF STAFF.—Two nurses contracted enteric fever and one scarlet fever. All recovered.

I have to express my thanks to the Matron and Nursing Staff for their valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MCGREGOR.

TABLE XXI.

MILTON HOSPITALS.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.
during the Year 1906.

DISEASES	AGES								TOTAL
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 and over	
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	2	55	153	16	15	1	..	1	243
Typhoid Fever ..	..	3	25	24	14	4	2	..	72
Diphtheria ..	3	78	127	15	12	1	2	1	239
Totals ..	5	136	305	56	41	6	4	2	555

TABLE XXII.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED to the MILTON HOSPITAL, (Small-pox Patients—the Locks Hospital)
for the Years 1883 to 1906.

DISEASES	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Small-pox	5	1	8	7	20	4	6	1	..	..	6	22	..	6	..	..	1	..	1	8	3	..	10	1
Scarlet Fever	1	13	16	29	56	120	278	384	180	532	503	238	177	352	413	436	333	198	270	339	572	340	274	243
Enteric or Typhoid	..	2	6	66	37	35	48	114	51	81	94	53	83	76	102	92	96	157	101	105	70	73	57	72
Diphtheria	..	4	6	11	27	23	18	69	52	27	12	38	46	38	37	118	225	211	170	197	211	220	198	239
Measles	1	2	1	11	4	8	5	1	22	..	6	22	15	10	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases	..	..	..	1	3	8	8	7	18	5	5	9	25	17	11	10	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
TOTALS	7	22	37	125	147	198	363	576	323	645	626	382	346	499	569	662	657	567	542	649	858	636	539	555

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

Year	*Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year	Births		Deaths under 1 year of age		Deaths at all ages—Total		Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions
		No.	§Rate	No.	Rate per 1000 Births Regd.	No.	§Rate	
1896 ..	173,565	5,006	28.84	785	156	3,030	17.46	518
1897 ..	176,497	4,879	27.74	819	167	2,974	16.85	520
1898 ..	179,500	4,971	26.58	681	137	3,048	16.98	502
1899 ..	182,576	5,000	27.33	986	197	3,737	20.47	560
1900 ..	185,725	4,994	26.89	771	154	3,359	18.09	687
1901 ..	188,885	5,267	27.88	858	162	3,367	17.82	644
1902 ..	191,909	5,284	27.53	800	151	3,269	17.03	571
1903 ..	194,960	5,431	27.95	620	114	2,867	14.75	517
1904 ..	198,038	5,579	28.27	791	141	3,333	16.88	625
1905 ..	201,975	5,641	28.02	755	134	3,345	16.62	596
Averages for 10 years, 1896-1905 }	187,363	5,145	27.70	786	151	3,233	17.29	574
1906 ..	205,118	5,870	28.7	761	130	3,049	14.91	609

* Revised according to census returns of 1901.

§ Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

APPENDIX.—TABLE II.

Name of Localities	WHOLE BOROUGH				PORTSMOUTH				PORTSEA				KINGSTON				LANDPORT				SOUTHSEA			
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under one year
1896	173,565	5,006	3,030	785	6,834	157	83	18	15,000	458	200	57	66,000	2,243	936	308	71,408	2,078	1,090	333	14,323	170	203	20
1897	176,497	4,897	2,974	819	6,809	108	70	13	14,750	318	161	32	67,750	2,250	985	360	72,611	2,048	1,052	360	14,577	173	186	11
1898	179,500	4,971	3,048	681	6,800	170	84	24	14,500	333	204	53	69,250	2,219	1,531	303	73,877	2,063	1,075	282	15,073	186	154	19
1899	182,576	5,000	3,737	986	6,500	..	95	31	14,200	..	218	62	72,050	..	1,349	462	74,033	..	1,326	380	15,823	..	186	11
1900	185,725	4,995	3,359	771	6,200	..	79	28	14,000	..	248	70	73,072	..	1,607	328	75,603	..	1,224	317	16,850	..	201	28
1901	188,885	5,267	3,367	858	6,500	..	90	30	14,200	..	234	66	73,670	..	1,621	438	76,803	..	1,230	293	17,812	..	192	31
1902	191,909	5,284	3,269	800	6,500	..	74	18	14,500	..	195	46	75,694	..	1,620	405	77,103	..	1,197	317	17,812	..	183	14
1903	194,960	5,431	2,867	620	6,671	..	70	13	13,533	..	211	38	77,468	..	1,436	326	78,476	..	983	233	18,612	..	167	10
1904	198,038	5,579	3,333	791	6,671	..	68	17	15,433	..	186	49	77,768	..	1,750	410	79,276	..	1,113	281	18,890	..	216	34
1905	201,975	5,641	3,345	755	6,671	..	71	18	15,433	..	222	44	79,455	..	1,740	390	81,276	..	1,136	285	19,190	..	176	18
Avg. of 10 years 1895-1904	187,363	5,207	3,233	786	6,615	..	78	21	14,554	..	207	52	73,217	..	1,357	373	76,046	..	1,135	308	16,896	..	186	19
1906	205,118	5,870	3,049	761	6,750	..	59	20	16,033	..	171	49	80,505	..	1,634	376	82,276	..	998	294	19,554	..	187	22

APPENDIX.—TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District						Total Cases notified in each Locality					No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality				
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					Portsmouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea	Portsmouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Southsea
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65										
Small-pox	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	430	4	124	225	40	37	9	26	208	154	33	4	6	117	97	15
Membranous croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	121	5	3	17	14	73	2	11	45	46	7	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	383	5	92	236	30	20	1	14	203	143	22	3	11	129	92	8
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	146	...	10	47	40	48	2	3	69	67	5	1	1	39	30	1
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	8	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	12	...	...	...	3	9	...	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1102	14	230	530	130	188	14	55	533	422	68	8	18	285	220	24

APPENDIX.—TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" occurring in the District							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" be- longing to Localities, occurring in the District.				
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Portsmouth	Portsea	Kingston	Landport	Soutnsea
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Scarlet fever	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Whooping-cough	63	27	34	2	..	..	..	1	3	27	31	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup	60	1	31	28	..	..	..	..	2	47	10	1
Croup	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	17	..	2	4	4	6	1	..	1	11	5	..
Other continued	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Epidemic influenza	16	..	..	1	2	5	8	..	..	5	7	4
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	226	191	19	..	1	2	13	4	10	124	84	4
Enteritis	18	15	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	11	6	..
Puerperal fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Erysipelas	5	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	3	..
Other septic diseases	7	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	4	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	306	5	11	24	58	199	9	8	25	161	99	13
Other tubercular diseases	74	19	25	16	5	9	..	1	4	38	30	1
Cancer, malignant disease	167	..	..	..	3	10	54	2	5	88	59	13
Bronchitis	180	41	16	1	..	53	69	3	8	96	63	10
Pneumonia	150	50	31	9	4	43	13	3	10	81	45	11
Pleurisy	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	36	3	8	1	..	14	10	..	1	16	15	4
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	32	6	1	4	15	12	7
Cirrhosis of liver }	39	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	15	..	..
Veneral diseases	16	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	15	..	..
Premature birth	141	141	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	61	62	4
Diseases and accidents of of parturition	10	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	5	4	1
Heart diseases	349	8	2	12	10	190	127	8	31	177	103	30
Accidents	51	11	7	1	8	18	6	3	5	19	18	6
Suicides	12	..	..	..	1	10	1	..	2	4	5	1
All other causes	1086	235	50	41	33	483	583	24	82	799	428	102
All causes	3049	761	245	134	123	1007	779	59	171	1634	998	187

APPENDIX.—TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality During the Year 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under one Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths
All Causes.	Certified ..	..	126	43	40	22	231	94	71	52	60	47	41	25	43	36	27	21	748
	Uncertified ..	..	9	..	1	..	10	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
i. Common Infectious Diseases—																			
	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	27
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases—																			
	Diarrhœa, all forms ..	..	..	1	5	4	10	18	26	23	24	18	20	7	11	13	12	9	191
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastro enteritis ..	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	1	1	1	15
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	6	2	6	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	22
iii. Wasting Diseases—																			
	Premature Birth ..	..	97	16	8	8	129	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
	Congenital Defects ..	..	3	3	2	1	9	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Injury at Birth ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Want of Breast-milk, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Starvation ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	10	6	14	2	32	22	12	7	9	2	4	..	1	1	1	1	92
iv. Tuberculous Diseases—																			
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	9
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
	Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	10
v. Other Causes—																			
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Meningitis (not tuberculosis) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	6
	Convulsions ..	..	12	6	3	..	21	8	4	4	5	4	1	2	3	1	..	..	53
	Bronchitis ..	..	..	2	1	..	3	6	4	3	2	5	6	5	2	2	..	3	41
	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pneumonia ..	..	1	1	1	1	4	7	5	5	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	2	50
	Suffocation, overlying ..	..	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Other Causes ..	..	8	5	3	3	19	7	4	3	2	5	1	3	9	1	2	2	58
Totals ..			135	43	41	22	241	94	71	53	61	47	42	25	43	36	27	21	761

District (or sub-division) of Portsmouth

Population (estimated to middle of 1906) 205,118

 Births in the year { legitimate 5673
 { illegitimate 197

 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 2999
 { illegitimate infants 50

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 3049

Port Sanitary Authority.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I have again to report that no case of infectious disease occurred in any of the ships visiting the Port during the past year.

The following is a list of the vessels which arrived at the Port :—

From Foreign Ports	..	379
„ Coasting „	..	1691
„ places on the Solent		7556
		<hr/>
Total	..	9626

The following are the nationalities of the foreign vessels:

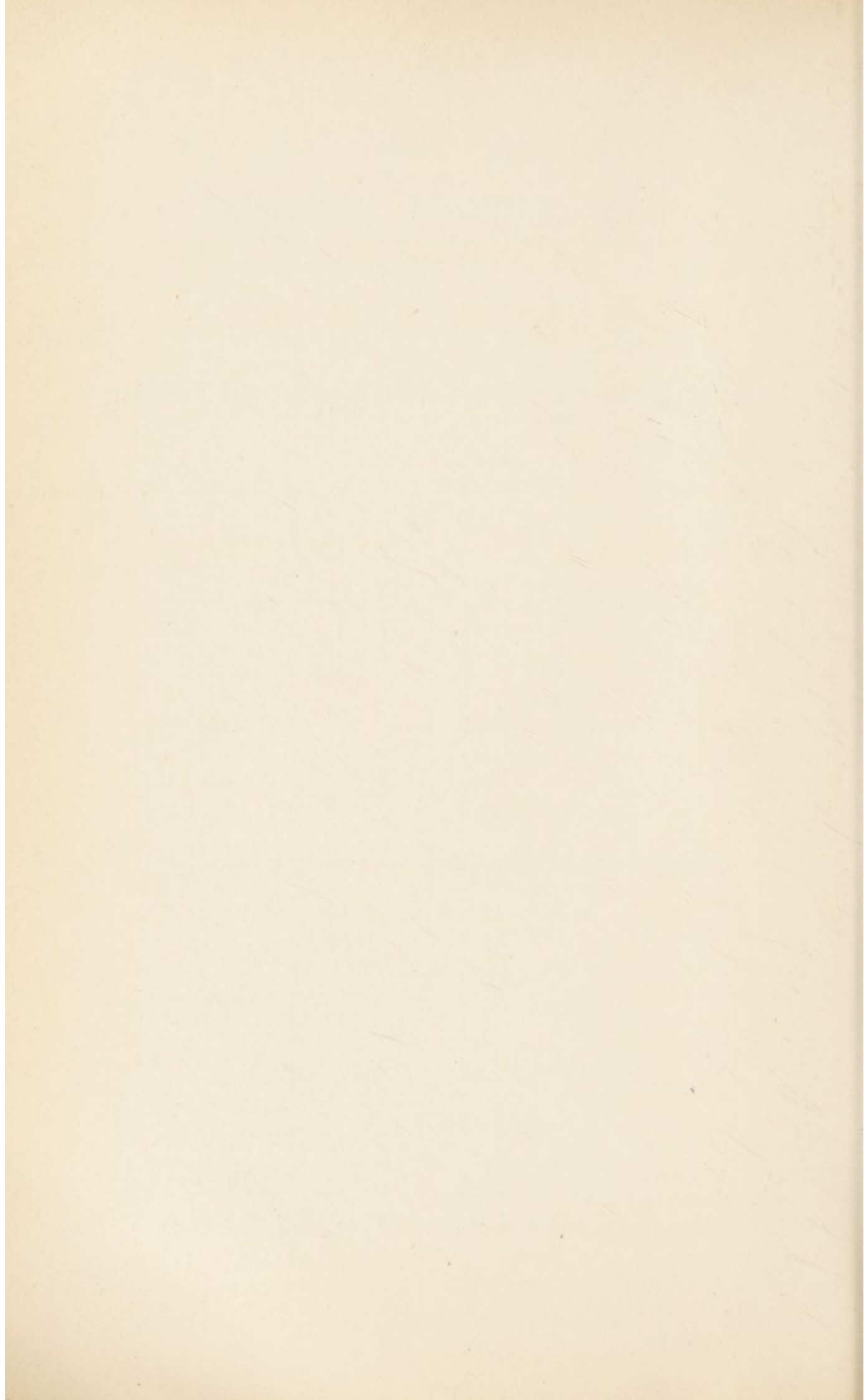
French	..	42	Dutch	..	2
Norwegian	..	31	Danish	..	8
Swedish	..	8	Russian	..	4
German	..	18	Belgian	..	1

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MEARNS FRASER, M.D.,

Medical Officer to the Port of Portsmouth.



Report of the Chief Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting my Twenty-first Annual Report of the work carried out by your Inspectors of Nuisances during the past year. 3,725 Notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, and the following nuisances have been abated :—

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

Drains cleansed	..	..	219
„ repaired or re-laid with water-tight cement joints	..	..	618
„ ventilated or ventilating shafts repaired or raised	..	..	57
Waste pipes disconnected from drains	..	..	13
Rain water pipes	„	„	22
Soil pipes repaired	..	..	23
„ to outside of houses	..	..	8
„ ventilated	..	..	16
Pan closets removed	..	..	4
New water-closet pans provided	..	..	775
Water-closet fittings repaired	..	..	227
Water-closets	..	..	53
Flushing cisterns provided to W.C.'s	..	..	711
Extra water-closet accommodation provided	..	..	6
Separate	„	„	10
Waste pipes provided, repaired or trapped	..	..	134
Glazed stoneware sinks provided	..	..	83

Yards drained	..	..	..	16
Laundry floors drained	..	..	..	6
" Bell " traps removed	..	..	..	6
Water-closets ventilated	..	..	..	5

DEFECTS IN CONNECTION WITH DWELLING-HOUSES, WORKSHOPS, &c.

Spouts repaired or provided	..	..	717
Roofs	..	..	415
Outside walls repaired or protected	..	..	92
Sashes, lines, and frames repaired or renewed	..	..	471
Stairs, doors and flooring repaired	..	..	512
Space under flooring ventilated	..	..	17
Houses or portions of houses cleansed	..	..	416
Walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	310
Galvanised dustbins provided	..	..	8
Yard paving repaired	..	..	593
Urinals repaired	..	..	11
" cleansed	..	..	9
Overcrowding in dwelling-houses discontinued	..	..	29
" workshops	..	..	7
Dead wells filled in	..	..	7
Yards cleansed	..	..	47
Cellars	..	..	6
Smoke nuisances abated	..	..	9
Workshops cleansed	..	..	53
" ventilated	..	..	4
Ironing machines ventilated	..	..	2
Other nuisances in connection with workshops	..	..	22

OFFENSIVE MATTER, &c.

Manure removed	..	..	83
Refuse	..	..	39
Bones, rags and fat removed	..	..	5
Cesspits cleansed	..	..	4
Human excrement removed	..	..	2
Stagnant water removed	..	..	9
Bedding cleansed	..	..	21
Animals removed	..	..	27

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, BAKEHOUSES, STABLES, STIES, &c.

Slaughter-houses cleansed and lime-washed	..	24
Bakehouses	..	38
Cow-stables	..	5

Dairies cleansed and lime-washed	..	..	3
Stables	..	..	49
„ drained	..	..	9
„ paved	..	..	23
Sties cleansed	..	..	14
Manure pits provided	..	..	27

BYE-LAWS.

Notices under Slaughter-house Bye-laws complied with	..	..	14
„ to Number Slaughter-houses complied with	..	..	14
„ under Nuisance Bye-laws	..	..	21
„ under Common Lodging Houses Bye-laws	..	..	8
„ under Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshop Order	..	..	2

The following articles of Food have either been seized or given up by the owners after inspection by your officers, and destroyed as being unfit for food of man, viz. :—

FOOD DESTROYED.

Carcases of Beef	..	..	..	20
„ Mutton	..	..	..	6
„ Veal	..	..	..	2
„ Lamb	..	..	..	1
„ Pork	..	..	..	265
Pieces of Meat (Colonial)	..	..	.. lbs.	46
Ox Kidneys	..	..	..	192
„ Livers	..	..	..	42
„ Tail	..	..	..	1
Sheeps' plucks	..	..	..	15
Lambs	..	..	..	27
Pigs' kidneys	..	..	kegs	2
Tripe	..	..	..	11
Kidney suet	..	..	knob	1
Bullocks' offal	..	..	sets	17
„ head	..	..	..	1
Pigs' offal	..	..	sets	252
Sheeps' offal	..	..	..	5
Herrings	..	..	barrels	7
„	..	..	box	1
Smelts	..	..	..	34
„	..	..	baskets	6
Cod fish	..	..	box	1
„	..	..	..	44
Codling (dried)	..	..	..	25
Shrimps	..	..	..	3
„	..	..	baskets	3

Shrimps	..	..	gallons	11
Soles	..	..	box	1
Dabs	..	..	..	1
Smoked whiting	..	..	..	20
Salmon	..	..	..	6
Skate	..	..	..	10
Pollock	..	..	..	337
Ling	..	..	..	2
Tusks	..	..	..	5
Haddock (dried)	..	..	boxes	135
„ (fillets)	..	..	..	15
Hake	..	..	..	2
„	..	..	..	38
Halibut	..	..	box	1
Plaice	..	..	..	1
Bream	..	..	boxes	2
Bloaters	..	..	..	71
Kippers	..	..	..	31
Mackerel	..	..	..	44
Red Herrings	..	..	..	8
„	..	..	barrels	2
Mixed fish	..	..	..	2
Sprats	..	..	..	2
Rabbits (Colonial)	..	..	..	22
Chicken	..	..	..	14
Quail	..	..	..	22
Milk	..	..	gallons	68
Bananas	..	..	bunches	521
Apples	..	..	bushel	1
Grapes	..	..	cask	1
Currants	..	..	boxes	10
Plums	..	..	..	2
Greengages	..	..	box	1
Chestnuts	..	..	bags	19
Potatoes	..	..	tons	8½

GENERAL INSPECTION.

During the year 6,354 dwelling-houses were inspected and notices served to abate any nuisances found existing. 11,810 re-inspections of property under Sanitary notices were made whilst the work was in progress.

579 Complaints were made at the Office and received attention.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

4,410 visits have been made to the various Slaughter-houses, which have on the whole been well kept.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS & MILKSHOPS.

295 persons applied to be registered as Dairymen during the year, thirteen being cow-keepers, one of whom has since discontinued keeping cows. The premises have in most cases been well kept. 2,334 inspections were made.

During the summer Anthrax broke out in one of the cow-stables. Prompt action was at once taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and the regulations of the Board of Agriculture with regard to disinfection dealing with the carcasses, etc., were carried out by Inspector Monkcom.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

857 visits have been made to the Registered Common Lodging Houses.

WORKSHOPS, &c.

5,101 visits have been made to the various workshops ; 1,558 visits to out-workers' premises, and 235 visits under the "Shop Hours Act." Inspector Gray has also made 1,311 visits of inspection to the different Bakehouses.

Included in the visits to Workshops are 1,753 visits made by Miss Monk, to premises where female labour is employed.

INFECTIOUS & ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

1,556 cases of Infectious or Zymotic Disease have been visited. In each case a thorough examination of the house has been made and disinfectants provided. Miss Monk has investigated 299 fatal cases of Tuberculosis, and in most cases has been successful in getting the rooms occupied by the sufferers disinfected by means of Formalin gas. Arrangements for the removal of 565 patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospital have been made.

MIDWIVES ACT.

During the year Miss Monk has visited 1,138 Midwives and their cases.

DRAINAGE.

3,779 house drains were tested, or re-tested, of which number 710 or 18·7 per cent. were found to be defective. Inspector Turner has tested or re-tested the drains in connection with 2,171 new houses and the inside sanitary fittings of 807 houses.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 1,003 samples have been taken for analysis, of which 138 were returned as adulterated, a percentage of 13·7. Last year 962 samples were taken, 90 being returned as adulterated, a percentage of 9·34.

This increase is due in some measure to the increase in the number of milks reported against as containing Boric Acid, and the bottled vegetables containing Copper Sulphate. Of the former 14 samples contained Boric Acid and of the latter, out of ten samples examined, six contained Copper Sulphate.

Of the 1,003 samples collected 576 were milk, of which 78 were returned as adulterated, a percentage of 13·5 per cent. and 20 skimmed or separated milks, 1 being returned as adulterated, a percentage of 5 per cent. Of the 596 milks taken for analysis (including the skimmed and separated milks) 132 were taken on delivery. Of this number 103 were Farmers' milks, taken at delivery at the Railway Station, the rest being taken from vendors in the town at various places, amongst others the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Royal Portsmouth Hospital, and the Portsmouth Workhouse.

Of the 103 Farmers' milks, 10 proved to be adulterated, a percentage of 9·7, varying from 2·3 to 10 per cent. deficient in fat, whilst one contained 12·3 per cent. of added water.

Of the other 29 samples taken on delivery from vendors, 9 proved to be adulterated, a percentage of 31·0 per cent.,

and varied in extent of adulteration from 2 to 39·6 per cent. deficient in fat.

The number of samples of milk purchased from vendors in the street were 455, and of this number 52 were returned as adulterated, a percentage of 11·4 per cent. Of these samples 27 were deficient in fat, 11 contained added water, and 14 Boric Acid. The deficiency in fat varied from 2 to 70 per cent., and the added water from 1 to 6·3 per cent. The remainder of the milks, 9 in number, were sent in by private persons, 8 being returned as adulterated.

Of the 79 adulterated milks, in 16 cases letters of caution were sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the vendors or farmers ; proceedings were taken in 28 cases, and convictions obtained in 20. Two cases were dismissed by the Magistrates, they having held in one case the contract was not proven, and in the other were satisfied as to warranty. One case was dismissed by the Recorder on appeal to Quarter Sessions, and 4 cases were withdrawn after his decision that the wording of the summons was not in accordance with the Act, whilst several others were not proceeded with for the same reason. One case was withdrawn owing to the bottle containing the third part having burst, and another case was not proceeded with, the vendor having removed and his address not being known.

One milk vendor was proceeded against for not having his name and address on his receptacle, as required by the Act, and a fine imposed, whilst several others were warned for a similar offence.

Of butter, 168 samples were taken for analysis, 14 being returned as adulterated, a percentage of 8·3 per cent.

Proceedings were taken in five cases against the vendors and convictions obtained. Two of these cases were against vendors selling from door to door what they called "Devonshire butter," at 1/- per pound, which on analysis turned out to be margarine. One of these vendors lived at Wimbledon, and on the sample being taken gave a false address at Gosport.

Several samples were reported against for excess of moisture. one sample containing as much as 31 per cent. This sample was served in a paper wrapper on which was printed, "Sold as milk-blended, about 24 per cent. of water, limit of percentage not guaranteed."

Of margarine, nine samples were taken for analysis, one being returned as adulterated, containing 6.7 per cent. excess of moisture. A prosecution was ordered in this case too late to be effective, the time limit having expired.

Of coffee 17 samples were taken for analysis, six being returned as adulterated. Proceedings were taken in each case against the vendors, in five cases fines were imposed, and in one case judgment suspended.

Of jam, 19 samples were taken for analysis, three being returned as adulterated. In two cases proceedings were taken against the vendors and fines imposed ; in the other case a letter of caution was sent. These samples were of various kinds of jam, and by different makers.

Of preserved vegetables ten samples were taken for analysis, six being returned as adulterated ; no proceedings were taken, the vendors being warned by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of spirits, 41 samples were taken, ten being returned as adulterated. Proceedings were taken in one case and a fine imposed, and in several cases letters of caution were sent by the Medical Officer of Health.

Amongst drugs, the principal adulteration has been with Camphorated Oil ; out of eight samples taken, four were returned as adulterated, the deficiency in camphor varying from 2.5 to 53.3 per cent. Proceedings were taken in one case and a fine inflicted, the other vendors being sent letters of caution by the Medical Officer of Health.

PROSECUTIONS AND FINES.

Under the Nuisance Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1875 :

J.D.	..	Non-compliance with Notice to abate a Nuisance	..	Fined 10/- and 10/- costs and ordered to do the work in 14 days.
J.D.	..	Ditto	..	Withdrawn, the work being done before the hearing.
H.H.M.	Ditto	..	..	Order made for the work to be done in 7 days, and to pay 15/- costs.
M.F.	..	Ditto	..	Adjourned for a month, the defendant undertaking to abate the nuisance. At the second hearing, the nuisance not being abated an Order was made and defendant had to pay the costs, 9/6.
S.J.S.	..	Ditto	..	Order to do the work in 14 days and pay 15/6 costs.
J.S.	..	Ditto	..	Withdrawn, the work being done before the hearing.
F.M.	..	Ditto	..	Order to do the work in 7 days, and pay the costs amounting to 10/-.

Total £3 10 0

Unsound Food Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1875 :

T.B.	..	Depositing in a slaughter-house for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, the carcase of a cow which was diseased and unfit for the food of man	..	Fined £5 and 19/- costs. (Third conviction)
V.S.	..	Exposing for sale two pieces of Pork (two pork pies) which were decomposed and unfit for the food of man	..	Fined £2 and 11/6 costs.

R. and P.M.	Being in possession of 124 Fish which were unfit for the food of man, seized at the Town Railway Station and consigned to the Portsmouth Union	Fined 5/- each fish—£31 and 22/- costs. (2nd conviction)
R.M., Ltd.	.. Being in possession of 38 Cod-fish which were unfit for the food of man, seized at the Town Railway Station, and consigned to the Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum ..	Fined 4/- each fish—£7 12s. and 17/- costs.
		<hr/>
		Total £48 11 6
		<hr/>

Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Applications were made to the Court for the closing of 32 houses, as unfit for human habitation. In every case the orders asked for were made, and in addition orders were made for the closing of those houses standing over from last year, the Appeal to the High Court with respect to No. 3 King's Bench Alley being decided in favour of the Corporation.

Common Lodging House Bye-laws :

Proceedings were taken against a Registered Common Lodging House Keeper, for breaches of Bye-laws Nos. 9 and 11. Fines and Costs amounting to £1 10s. were imposed.

Infectious Disease Clauses of the Public Health Act :

A parent being in charge of a child (V.S.) whilst suffering from Scarlet Fever, wilfully exposed her in the street, was fined £3 and 19/- Costs or 14 days imprisonment.

Midwives Act :

Proceedings were taken under this Act against two Midwives. In one case judgment was suspended for six months, and in the other case the defendant was fined £1, including Costs, or 14 days imprisonment.

Food and Drugs Acts :

Under this Act there were 44 prosecutions, 27 with regard to the adulteration of milk, 6 coffees, butters, 1 drug, 2 jams, and 1 spirits ; one case for obstructing the Inspector, and 1 against a dairyman for not having his name and address on the receptacle from which the milk was served. Fines and costs amounting to £70 9s. 8d. were imposed.

The Margarine Act :

Proceedings were taken in six cases under this Act. Fines and Costs amounting to £5 16s. were inflicted in two cases. Judgment was suspended in one case, and three cases were withdrawn, the defendants being convicted under the Food and Drugs Act for adulterated butter.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. L. BELL,

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you a report of my work during the past year.

I have paid 1,755 visits to workrooms where women are employed, and find that they are kept on the whole in a very satisfactory condition.

I have paid visits to and left directions for the prevention of Consumption at 299 cases of Tuberculous disease. I have visited 280 cases of children's diseases and given 16 lectures to Mothers' Meetings in various parts of the Borough. I have not experienced any difficulty in dealing with the mothers, but have found that where I have been able to give them help and advice they have been grateful.

The Midwives Act has been working very successfully. We have 46 Registered Midwives working in the Borough. Four new ones have notified their intention to practice midwifery ; one of the old ones has died ; five have moved out of the town ; three have given up midwifery altogether, and one has been taken off the Midwives' Roll as an unsuitable person.

I have paid 1,140 visits to Midwives and their cases. There has only been one case of Puerperal Fever attended by the midwives, which case was that of a very destitute woman, who however made a very good recovery. Two midwives have been reported to the Central Midwives' Board for misconduct, and two unregistered women have been prosecuted under the Midwives' Act. In one case judgment was suspended, and in the other the woman was fined £1.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MARY MONK.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

Inspection of Cattle.—The following are the number of imported animals arriving in the Borough by rail, etc.:—

Beasts	..	..	..	8,731
Sheep	..	..	..	25,482
Calves	..	..	..	4,470
Pigs	..	..	..	15,403
				<hr/>
				54,086

Inspection of Cattle-trucks, Horse-boxes, Tow-boats.—

Cattle-trucks	..	..	2,922
Horse-boxes	..	..	975
Tow-boats ..	..	..	226
			<hr/>
			4,123

In my last year's report I mentioned the neglect on the part of the Railway Authorities in not complying with the requirements of the Order for the Cleansing of Horse-boxes, but since then, in consequence of the Medical Officer of Health writing to the local Superintendent, the work has been done satisfactorily, so that the cleansing can now be carried out effectually.

Swine Fever.—Eight outbreaks of this disease have occurred during the year, and no less than 402 pigs have died or had to be slaughtered in consequence, namely: 228 pigs were ordered to be slaughtered by the Board of Agriculture, 149 by the owners, and 25 died with the disease. The outbreaks in all cases were store pigs, introduced into the Borough from infected areas, and were traced by the Board Inspectors to that source.

"The Swine Fever Infected Areas Order" of 1896, has been enforced during the whole of the year ; this has necessitated the issue of 733 licenses for the removal of pigs from outside the scheduled area to slaughter-houses inside the scheduled area, for the purpose of slaughter only. I attended in respect to each of 206 licenses received from other districts for the removal of pigs into this Borough. I also received 192 Police reports with reference to pigs being moved into the Borough from other districts.

"Swine Fever Order, 1901."—Under Sec. 5 of this Order I received 44 reports from the County Police, from various districts and markets with reference to vehicles and nets used for the removal of pigs into the Borough, which according to the Order have to be disinfected and lime-washed. These have had my prompt attention.

Rabies.—Many reports from the Police and owners of dogs were received during the year of suspected rabies, but in no case when the Veterinary Surgeon examined the dogs could any trace of rabies be detected, the suspected disease proving usually to be either distemper or teething.

Importation of Dogs Order, 1901.—Licenses and intimations from the Customs Officers, under the Order, have been duly attended to by Inspector Turner and myself. Some misunderstanding still exists on His Majesty's Ships coming home from abroad, as to the proper supervision and isolation of these dogs.

Dogs have arrived at the various places as follows :—

H.M. Dockyard	..	..	8
The Camber	..	..	9
Flathouse	..	..	9
Fareham	..	..	1
Paulsgrove	..	..	1
Gosport	..	..	1
Tipnor	..	..	2

Glanders.—Three outbreaks of this disease have occurred during the year ; one horse died, and the horses that had been in contact in the same stable were tested with the

Mallein's test; two re-acted to the test and were slaughtered. The stables were disinfected by order of the Committee, and this had the effect of stamping out the disease.

Anthrax.—Three outbreaks of this disease have occurred during the year. Two cows died suddenly in one of the cow-keeper's sheds, and in making a post-mortem on the first cow I saw the spleen, and that was conclusive evidence to me that the animal suffered from anthrax. The Committee ordered the whole of the milk on the premises to be destroyed and the stables and dairy to be thoroughly disinfected: this order was carried out, but the meadow wherein the cows grazed could not be disinfected thoroughly. After one month had elapsed another cow was found dead from anthrax in the field. The remaining cows were then isolated and the field closed and the whole of the premises disinfected again; this time the disease was effectually stamped out.

Parasitic Mange.—Many cases of this disease were under treatment from last year. One fresh outbreak occurred during the year, the whole of the horses were isolated, by order of the Committee, the stables and harness thoroughly disinfected, and the disease arrested and eventually stamped out. The enforcement of this order has enabled me to have many suspicious cases treated with disinfectant solution.

No other disease has been present during the year.

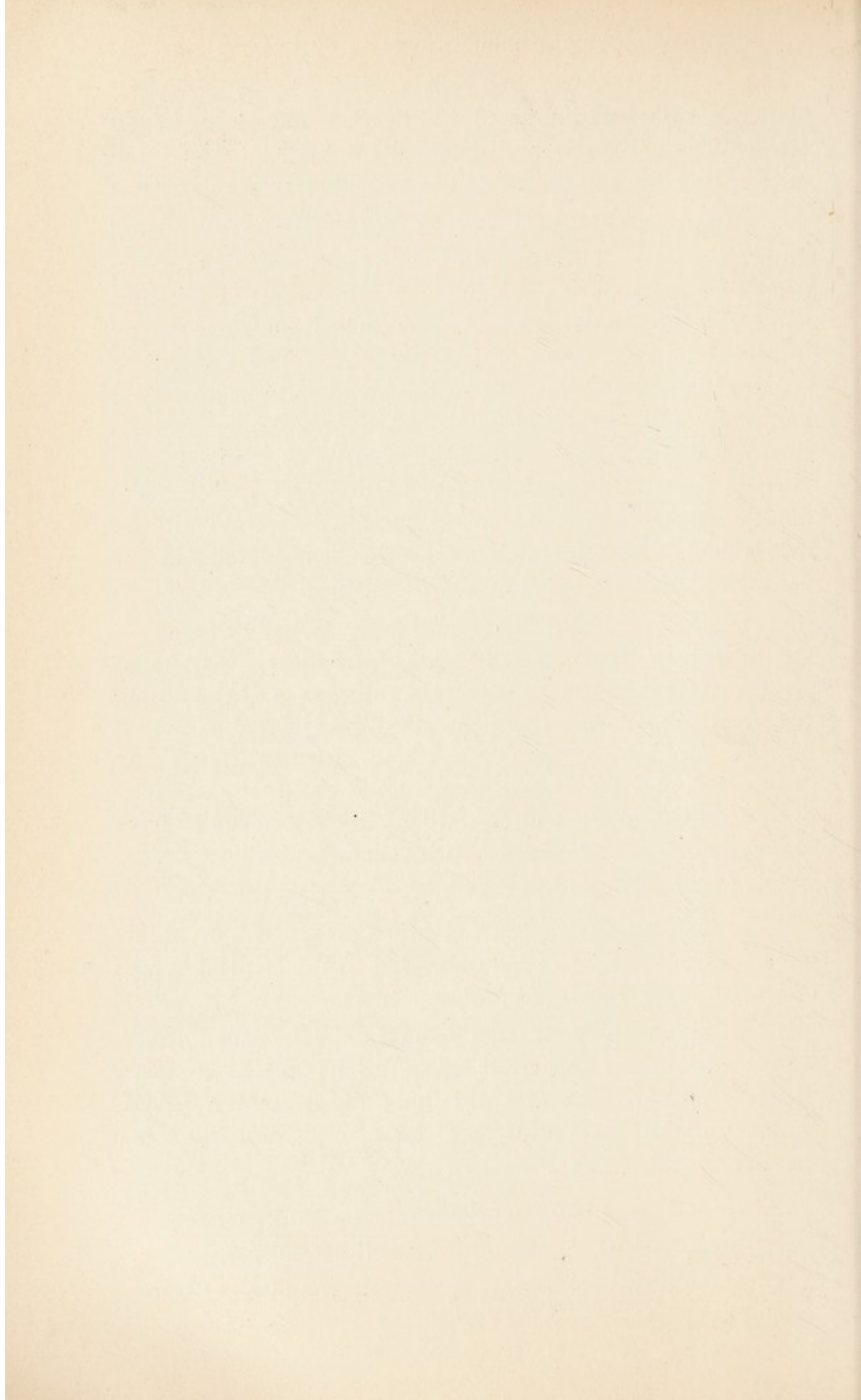
In all cases where contravention of the act or orders have occurred they were duly reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and then to the Committee.

Proceedings were ordered against a Dealer and Farmer, who removed from Chichester market to his farm at Southsea 21 store pigs without first obtaining the necessary license, the fine inflicted amounting to £1 for each pig and 16/- cōts, making a total of £21 16s.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. MONKCOM.



Public Analyst's Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

During the year 1,003 samples were submitted for analysis by your Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; of these, 865 were reported genuine and 138 adulterated.

The following table shows the nature of the samples examined with the number adulterated in each case:—

TABLE A.

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Inferior	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Milk	567	498	12	78	13.5
Skimmed Milk ..	20	19	1	1	5.0
Butter	168	154	..	14	8.3
Bread & Butter ..	4	4	..	..	0
Margarine ..	9	8	..	1	11.1
Cheese	14	7	..	7	50.0
Cheese Sandwiches	2	0	..	2	100.0
Cream	5	5	..	..	0
Condensed Milk ..	4	4	..	..	0
Lard	7	7	..	..	0
Suet	1	1	..	..	0

TABLE A—*Continued.*

Nature of Sample	Number examined	Number genuine	Number inferior	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
Flour	6	6	..	..	0
Cornflour ..	4	4	1	..	0
Coffee	17	11	..	6	35.3
Tea	7	7	..	..	0
Cocoa	3	3	..	..	0
Mustard	5	5	..	..	0
Pepper	8	8	..	..	0
Ground Ginger ..	2	2	..	..	0
Ground Cinnamon ..	2	2	..	..	0
Baking Powder ..	3	3	..	..	0
Loaf Sugar	2	2	..	..	0
Bottled Vegetables ..	10	4	..	6	60.0
Bread	2	2	..	..	0
Jam	19	16	..	3	15.7
Canned Meat	11	8	..	3	27.2
Meat Extract	3	3	..	..	0
Sago	1	0	..	1	100.0
Spirits	41	31	..	10	24.3
Beeswax	5	5	..	..	0
Linseed Oil	1	1	..	..	0
Olive Oil	4	4	..	..	0
Castor Oil	5	5	..	..	0
Camphorated Oil ..	8	4	..	4	50.0
Sweets	2	2	..	..	0
Fuller's Earth	2	2	1	..	0
Milk Preservative ..	1	1	..	..	0
Glycerine	3	3	..	..	0
Lime Water	5	4	..	1	20.0
Milk of Sulphur ..	2	2	..	..	0
Mercury Pills	2	2	..	..	0
Parishes' Food	3	2	..	1	33.3
Other Drugs	4	4	..	..	0
TOTALS	1003	865	15	138	13.7

TABLE B.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No.	Sample	Nature and extent of Adulteration	Result, Fines, etc.
5	Milk	33.3% deficient in fat ..	Fined 40/- and 15/- costs
24	"	11.6% " " ..	Fined 5/- and 15/- costs
49	"	8.34% " " ..	Fined £9 1s. and 19/- costs
68	Butter	31.2% of moisture ..	No prosecution. Sold as Milk blended about 24% of water —limit of percentage not guaranteed.
85	"	Margarine	No prosecution. (Test sample.)
90	"	"	" " "
93	Camphorated Oil	2.5% deficient in camphor ..	" " "
95	Butter	Margarine	Fined £6 8s. 10d. including costs.
129	"	22.8% of moisture ..	No prosecution.
143	Coffee	60% of chicory ..	Fined 1/6 and 8/6 costs.
157	Milk	53% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2 11s. 6d. & 8/6 costs.
160	"	70% " " ..	Fined £2 10s. and 16/- costs.
163	Coffee	80% of chicory ..	Fined 5/- towards the costs.
168	"	30% " " ..	Fined £1 and 8/6 costs.
197	Lime Water	27% deficient in lime ..	(Test Sample).
199	Milk	6.6% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2 and 17/4 costs.
203	" .. ..	.035% of boric acid ..	No prosecution.
212	Cheese	63.7% deficient in fat ..	"
213	"	51.8% " " ..	"
214	"	61.2% " " ..	"
218	Milk	13.3% " " ..	Fined 1/6 and 8/6 costs.
224	Coffee	40% of chicory ..	Convicted—Judgment susp.
232	Milk	33.3% deficient in fat ..	Fined £3 and 14/- costs.
249	"	3.33% " " ..	Letter of caution sent.
251	"	3.33% " " ..	(Private Sample).
265	Butter	Margarine	Fined 5/- and 15/- costs.
267	Milk	10% deficient in fat ..	Fined 20/- and 18/- costs. Appealed to Quarter Session —conviction quashed.
268	"	46.66% " " ..	Fined 40/- and 9/6 costs.
269	"	10% " " ..	(Private Sample).
272	"	46.66% " " ..	"
278	"	90% " " ..	"
279	"	8.33% " " ..	Case withdrawn, after Appeal case lost.
283	Cheese	62.5% " " ..	No prosecution.
284	"	74.4% " " ..	"
285	"	84.4% " " ..	"
286	"	78.1% " " ..	Notice in shop—Dutch Cheese 4d. per lb., made from Separated Milk.
292	Milk .. ..	.06% of boric acid ..	No prosecution.
293	"	5% deficient in fat ..	Letter of caution sent.
298	"	6.66% " " ..	Case dismissed—Magistrates held Contract not proved.
322	"	5% " " ..	Case withdrawn after Appeal case.
323	"	6% " " ..	" " "
338	Whisky	10.3% excess of water ..	No prosecution—Card in bar.
339	"	10.3% " " ..	" " "
340	"	28 degrees under proof ..	" " "
363	Coffee	65% of chicory ..	Fined 10/- towards the costs.
366	Milk	10% deficient in fat ..	Letter of caution sent.
376	"	10.6% of added water ..	(Private Sample).
381	"	5% deficient in fat ..	No prosecution—Vendor gone Address not known.
385	"	2% " " ..	No prosecution.
387	"	32% " " ..	" (Test Sample).
390	"	4.3% deficient in fat and contained 5.25 grains of boric acid per pint of milk ..	Letter of caution sent.
392	"	39.6% deficient in fat ..	Summons withdrawn after Appeal case.
399	"	3.3% " " ..	Letter of caution sent.
410	"	11.3% " " ..	Fined 10/- towards costs.
412	"	2% " " ..	No prosecution.

TABLE B—Continued.

No.	Sample	Nature and extent of Adulteration	Result, Fines, etc.
417	Milk .. ..	.018% of boric acid, equal to 1.57 grains per pint ..	Letter of caution sent.
420	" .. ..	.027% of boric acid, equal to 2.36 grains per pint ..	Letter of caution sent.
431	Margarine	6.7% excess of water ..	No prosecution.
442	Milk .. ..	.013% of boric acid, equal to 2.71 grains per pint ..	Letter of caution sent.
448	"	7% deficient in fat and 5.1% of added water ..	No prosecution.—£10 forfeit under Contract (Hospital Milk).
452	" .. ..	.026% of boric acid, equal to 2.27 grains per pint ..	Letter of caution sent;
464	"	7% of added water ..	(Test Sample).
465	" .. ..	.018% of boric acid, equal to 1.57 grains per pint ..	"
471	Whisky	26.9 under proof, or 2.5% excess of water ..	No prosecution—Card in bar.
477	Milk	9% deficient in fat ..	Letter of caution sent.
482	"	6.6% " ..	Fined £3 and 13/- costs.
483	"	18% " ..	Fined 4/- and 16/- costs.
488	" .. ..	.036% of boric acid, equal to 3.1 grains per pint ..	Letter of caution sent.
489	"	15.3% deficient in fat ..	Fined 10/- towards the costs.
499	Tinned Meat (Brawn) ..	2.17 grains of boric acid per lb.	No prosecution. (Test sample).
500	Milk	0.01% of boric acid, equal to 0.87 grains per pint ..	" "
511	"	1.88 grains of boric acid per pint ..	No prosecution. (Hosptl. Milk)
526	Greengage Jam ..	20% apple jam ..	Fined 1/6 and 8/6 costs.
529	Sago	95% of Tapioca ..	No prosecution.
536	Raspberry Jam ..	.019% of Salicylic acid, equal to 1.33 grains per lb. ..	No prosecution.
539	Milk	2.3% deficient in fat ..	Letter of caution sent.
541	"	10.6% " ..	Case dismissed on Warranty.
542	"	4.7% of added water ..	Letter of caution sent.
543	"	3.3% deficient in fat and 4.3% of added water ..	"
547	Tinned Meat (Pork & Beans) ..	2.8 grains of boric acid per lb. ..	(Test Sample). "
548	Tinned Meat (Veal & Ham) ..	.56 grains " " ..	"
551	Milk	2% of added water ..	No prosecution.
552	"	21.6% deficient in fat ..	Fined £5 and 16/- costs.
554	"	1% of added water ..	No prosecution.
556	Butter	Margarine ..	(Test sample). No prosecution.
559	Milk .. ..	.01% of boric acid, equal to .87 grains per pint ..	No prosecution.
565	"	4% of added water ..	Fined 7/6 towards costs.
567	Butter	Margarine ..	Fined £5 and 8/6 costs.
570	Milk	1% of added water ..	No prosecution.
571	"	1% " ..	"
579	"	2.7% " ..	Letter of caution sent.
580	"	1% " ..	No prosecution.
581	"	2% " ..	"
584	Compound Syrup Phosphates ..	No Morphia or Bromide, but 80% of added water ..	(Private Sample);
585	Milk	1.75% grains of boric acid per pint ..	Cautioned.
586	Skimmed Milk ..	6.3% of added water ..	Fined 20/- including costs.
587	Milk	2% " ..	Letter of caution sent.
597	Butter	Margarine ..	(Test Sample).
616	"	" ..	Fined £2 including costs.
618	Milk	5% of added water ..	(Private Sample).
619	"	5% " ..	"
624	"	2% " ..	No prosecution.
626	Butter	Margarine ..	No prosecution. (Test Sample).
632	Cheese Sandwiches ..	20% of fat other than Butter fat, viz., Margarine ..	(Test Sample).

TABLE B—Continued.

No.	Sample	Nature and extent of Adulteration	Result, Fines, etc.
635	Milk	18.2 grains of boric acid per gallon	No prosecution
637	"	1% of added water	Fined 46/- and 14/- costs.
638	Butter	Margarine	Letter of caution sent.
639	Cheese Sandwiches	35% of fat other than Butter fat, viz., Margarine ..	Fined £2 and 9/6 costs.
693	Whisky	33.7 degrees under proof, or 11.6% excess of water ..	No prosecution—Card in bar.
695	Gin	48.2 degrees under proof, or 20.2% excess of water ..	No prosecution—Warranted 50 U.P.
696	Gin	47.4 degrees under proof, or 19.1% excess of water ..	Summons withdrawn, bottle burst.
702	Milk	12.3% of added water ..	No prosecution.
741	Bottled Peas ..	.006% of copper, equal to 2.47 grains of crystallized copper sulphate per lb. of Peas	No prosecution.
742	Bottled Beans ..	.007 of copper, equal to 1.92 grains of crystallized copper sulphate per lb. of Beans ..	No prosecution.
743	Bottled Peas ..	.01% of copper, equal to 2.75 grains of crystallized copper sulphate per lb. of Peas ..	No prosecution.
750	" .. ..	.003% of copper, equal to .825 grains of crystallized copper sulphate per lb. of Peas	No prosecution. (Test Sample).
751	Bottled Beans ..	.003% of copper, equal to .825 grains of crystallized copper sulphate per lb. of Beans	" " "
759	" .. ..	.002% of copper, equal to .55 grains of crystallized copper sulphate per lb. of Beans	" " "
757	Milk	33% deficient in fat	Fined £2 and 9/6 costs. "
768	Butter	10.6% excess of water	(Private Sample).
777	Coffee	30% of chicory	Fined 9/- and 11/- costs.
797	Camphorated Oil	53.3% deficient in camphor ..	Fined 9/6 and 10/6 costs.
813	"	6.6% "	Letter of caution sent.
815	"	9.9% "	" " "
840	Milk	5% deficient in fat	Fined 10/- and 17/- costs.
867	"	1% of added water	No prosecution.
872	Greengage Jam ..	15% of apple jam	Fined 6d. and 9/6 costs.
876	Milk	3.4% of added water	No prosecution.
886	Butter	Margarine	(Test Sample. (Wrapper marked Margarine).
900	Whisky	28.3 under proof or 4.4% excess of water	No prosecution.
902	"	25.9 under proof, or 1.2% excess of water	" " "
920	Milk	2.6% deficient in fat	Letter of caution sent.
948	"	10% of added water	(Private Sample).
949	"	11.6% deficient in fat	Fined 40/- and 15/6 costs.
964	"	2% "	No prosecution.
972	"	7.6% "	Fined 15/- including costs.
974	Gin	43.64 under proof, or 13.3% excess of water	Letter of caution sent.
999	Milk	1% deficient in fat	No prosecution.

The Fines, including Costs, amounted to £75 15s. 8d.

TABLE C.

Table showing the number of Samples Analysed and the number found Adulterated during the last four years in Portsmouth.

	Year	Samples Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Portsmouth	1903	654	76	11.5
do.	1904	997	72	7.2
do.	1905	962	90	9.34
do.	1906	1,003	138	13.7
England and Wales ..	1905	86,182	7,099	8.2

MILK.

The percentage of adulterated samples of this article is somewhat higher than the percentage recorded last year, being 13.5 against 11.1, and considerably above the percentage of adulterated milk samples given in the current issue of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board, where it is shown only 10.5 per cent. of the total samples examined throughout England and Wales were adulterated.

In addition to the 78 samples certified as adulterated, 12 were returned as of inferior quality, meaning that in these cases the milk had probably had water added or cream abstracted, but not enough to reduce the constants sufficiently below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, so that adulteration could be certified. Another method adopted whereby the Inspector is baffled, is for the milk-vendor to carry two churns on his cart, one containing new milk of genuine quality, whilst the other contains separated milk, labelled as such. This label however is stuck on the churn very near its base, so that it would pass unobserved by anyone unless standing immediately over the cart. The milk seller serves his customers from a small can, which he fills from both churns, taking care never to let the can contain much more than is required by the customer he is about to serve. The Inspector on demanding a sample from such a vendor

is of course always served with the genuine article from the new milk churn, or if need be he has the label on the churn containing the separated milk pointed out to him. One of the only possible ways of preventing this method of dishonest trading would be by the passing of a new Act, rendering the carrying of whole and separated milks on the same cart illegal.

During the month of July no less than 18 samples out of 53 examined were found to be adulterated, and this notwithstanding the fact that the average quality of genuine samples for the month was good.

Altogether 103 samples of farmers' milk were taken on arrival in the town, and of these 10 (or 9.7 per cent.) proved to be adulterated. The average quality of the genuine samples was good, the mean figures being, solids not fat 8.98 and for the fat 3.56 per cent.

The variation in the percentage of fat contained in separated milks is of some interest, the lowest figure recorded being 0.20 and the highest 3.80. The samples containing the highest percentages of fat are usually watered whole milks; this is not an offence under the Food and Drugs Acts, unless the percentage of total solids falls below 9.0. Only one sample out of 20 taken by the Inspector contained added water sufficient to reduce the solids below the legal limit, and proceedings taken before the Magistrates in this case ended in a conviction.

The monthly averages of the results obtained on the whole unadulterated milks (Table D) differ very little from the figures published in the Annual Report for 1905. The amount of fat (cream) contained by the October and November samples however is worthy of note, being high.

TABLE D

Month		Fat		Solids not Fat
January	....	3·60	..	9·05
February	....	3·45	..	9·03
March	....	3·39	..	9·15
April	....	3·49	..	9·00
May	....	3·38	..	9·04
June	....	3·66	..	9·08
July	....	3·52	..	8·79
August	....	3·78	..	8·62
September	....	3·69	..	8·83
October	....	3·89	..	8·88
November	....	3·84	..	9·01
December	....	3·60	..	8·92
Annual Mean....		3·61	..	8·96

On the last page of this Report will be found a curve, comparing the above results with those obtained during 1906 by Mr. H. Droop Richmond, F.I.C. His figures are the mean of 60 herds of cows milked morning and night every day throughout the year, and therefore may be taken to represent the average monthly quality of milk yielded by cows in this country. It will be seen from these results that very little mixing of whole and separated milks takes place in Portsmouth, and practically no watering to bring milk down to the legal standard. Our solids not fat are obtained by actual experiment and are not merely calculated results.

The question arose in these courts during the year, "What is Pure Milk?" and was gone into by the Recorder at Quarter Sessions. It was then held that pure milk "was milk as it came from the cow." At first sight this seems to be a somewhat reasonable conclusion to arrive at, but there are many facts unfortunately which weaken such a definition. The first portion of milk which comes from the udder of a cow is known as the fore milk and the last as strippings. The quality of the fore-milk is extremely poor and may contain but 1.5 per cent. of fat, while the strippings contain anything from 4 to 10 per cent. of fat. From this it will be observed that the quality of milk with regard to the amount of cream

it contains gradually rises from the commencement of milking until the finish. According to the Recorder a farmer would be justified in selling the fore-milk from his cows as pure milk, though he should be forced to mix the whole of the milk derived at one milking of a cow.

Again, the milk secreted by a cow immediately after calving cannot in any sense of the word be classed as pure. This milk may contain a very low percentage of cream or a very high percentage, differing with circumstances, but it will probably contain traces of blood and other impurities, which would, surely, in the opinion of anyone, constitute an impure milk, though untampered with by the hand of man. That milk as it is derived from a diseased cow can be pure, is absurd, and from these facts alone a definition such as the one given above needs a lot of qualification. The question of the quality of milk, at any rate during ten months of the year, could be easily settled if farmers would only overhaul their stock and gradually rid themselves of beasts (very few in number) that do not under normal conditions yield a milk containing total solids, as laid down by the Board of Agriculture. The public have a right to demand such milk.

Out of the 596 samples examined during the year only 14 were found to contain preservative, boric acid being present in each of these cases. No other preservatives were detected in any sample. The low percentage of adulteration from this cause is highly satisfactory, when the fact is borne in mind that legal proceedings have not as yet been instituted against milk vendors in this town for this form of sophistication. Letters of caution to offenders have been sent out, with the result that the use of boric acid has greatly diminished. The average amount of boric acid present in the 14 samples that contained it was 19.6 grains per gallon (.028 per cent.), the maximum amount found being 42.0 grains per gallon of milk (.06 per cent.). It might be of interest to mention that the **maximum** dose of this substance, according to the "British Pharmacopœia," for an adult is 15 grains, therefore a person drinking two and a half pints of the milk last referred to would take the full medicinal dose of boric acid.

BUTTER.

Compared with the previous year there is a slight fall in the number of cases of Margarine sold as Butter, but while the percentage of adulterated butter samples for England and Wales is 6.9, the percentage for this Borough is 8.3.

Only two samples of Butter and one of Margarine contained an excessive quantity of water.

During the time I have been here I have examined each sample of butter and margarine for boric acid, and made a rough estimation of the amount when detected present. In accordance with the recommendations of the Preservatives Committee these samples were all passed as genuine, less than 0.5 per cent. being present in each case. So general has the use of boric acid become as a butter preservative, that out of 114 samples examined 76 (or 66.6 per cent.) contained this substance. That the use of a preservative in butter is unnecessary is manifest from the fact that nearly 40 per cent. of the samples do not contain it. The average amount of boric acid contained by the samples in which its presence was detected was 0.27 per cent., seven samples containing between 0.4 and 0.5 per cent. The wholesale consumption of boric acid in this manner is deplorable, but would perhaps not be so regrettable if purchasers were notified as to its presence and knowingly partook of such butter. If vendors are unwilling to do this they should in my opinion be restricted to the use of salt, which has sufficed for the needs of many generations. No other preservative was detected in any sample of butter or margarine.

JAMS.

A fair amount of attention has been paid to this article, with the result that three adulterated samples were obtained. Two samples bought as greengage contained a fairly large percentage of apple, and one sample of raspberry jam was found to contain salicylic acid.

Proceedings taken against the vendors of the greengage jams resulted in a small fine being inflicted. The apple that is used to adulterate these jams is frequently merely the refuse

from cyder presses or the parings, cores and refuse from canning establishments. Many of these jam mixtures are still on the market, but the fact that they contain large quantities of apple is sufficiently disclosed from a legal point of view by a very small line of print on the label of such jams, denoting that the jam also contains a small proportion of other fruit juices.

The addition of salicylic acid to jam is to be very strongly condemned, because, not only may it be injurious to the health of those who partake of it, but a jam containing it can have a much larger proportion of water incorporated with it and not ferment, than a jam made without it. Whereas an average jam contains about 26 per cent. of water, the above sample of raspberry jam contained rather more than 36 per cent.

PRESERVED MEAT.

Owing to the disclosures made with reference to the manner in which meat was being tinned in some of the Chicago packing houses, much public attention during the year has been concentrated on this article. The method usually adopted in preserving meat is to heat it for some time in a suitable vessel, at a temperature sufficient to kill all bacteria present, and while hot to seal the tin or other vessel. This is known as "processing," and if properly carried out the meat will keep almost indefinitely. Notwithstanding this last fact however, preservatives are frequently resorted to to mask defective canning, the meat being either sprinkled with preservative or allowed to soak in a solution of a preservative until a convenient opportunity presents itself, and is then canned. Not only is the use of preservative unnecessary if the meat is properly sterilized and sealed, but is objectionable, as it allows refuse slaughter-house material to be made use of, which would otherwise quickly decompose and be rendered unfit for human consumption; also the heating or sterilization of the meat need only be carried out in a partial and slovenly manner, without any regard to cleanliness and without heed to the fact that disease producing or putrifactive bacteria may be allowed to remain alive in the

meat, though unable to grow vigorously until taken from their surroundings by being partaken of by some unfortunate individual.

CORNFLOUR.

The sample of Cornflour returned as of inferior quality consisted of maize, which had not had the husk removed.

DRUGS.

Four samples of camphorated oil did not contain the requisite amount of camphor, the active principle, and in the case of one sample which was deficient by 53 per cent. of camphor, a prosecution followed and the vendor was fined. The defence usually raised in these cases is to the effect that the camphor has evaporated. This contention however is groundless, as camphor volatilises from oil at a very slow rate indeed, unless considerable heat is applied. One sample of camphorated oil was allowed to remain in the laboratory for three months in a bottle with the cork removed and found to contain the following percentages of camphor :—

At commencement	..	22.0	per cent. camphor
1 month after	..	21.75	„
2 „	..	21.66	„
3 „	..	21.51	„

The total loss of camphor by evaporation was therefore very small.

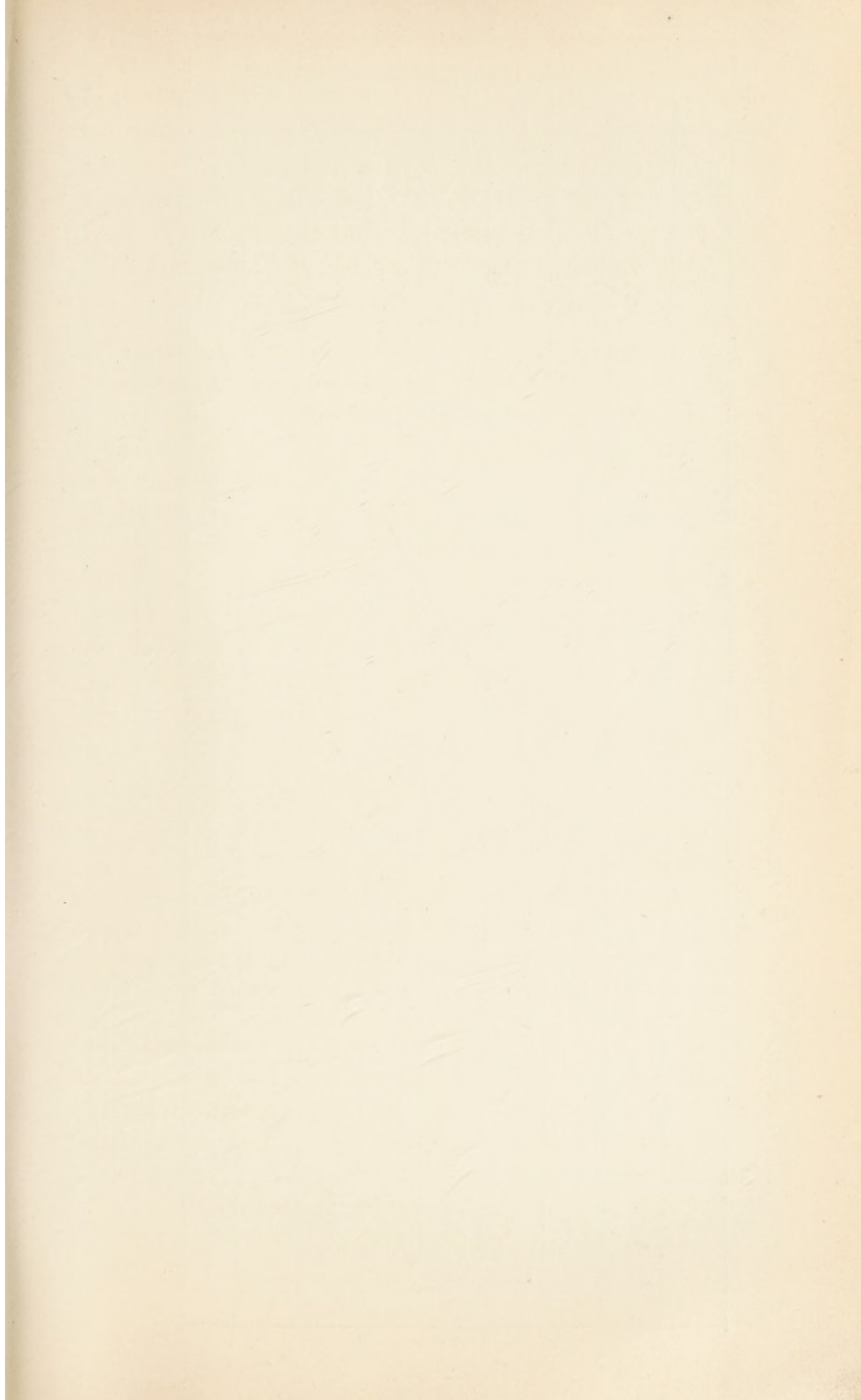
Another sample, kept for nearly five months in a loosely corked bottle, was analysed before and after the expiration of this term and was found to have lost but 0.2 per cent. by weight of its camphor.

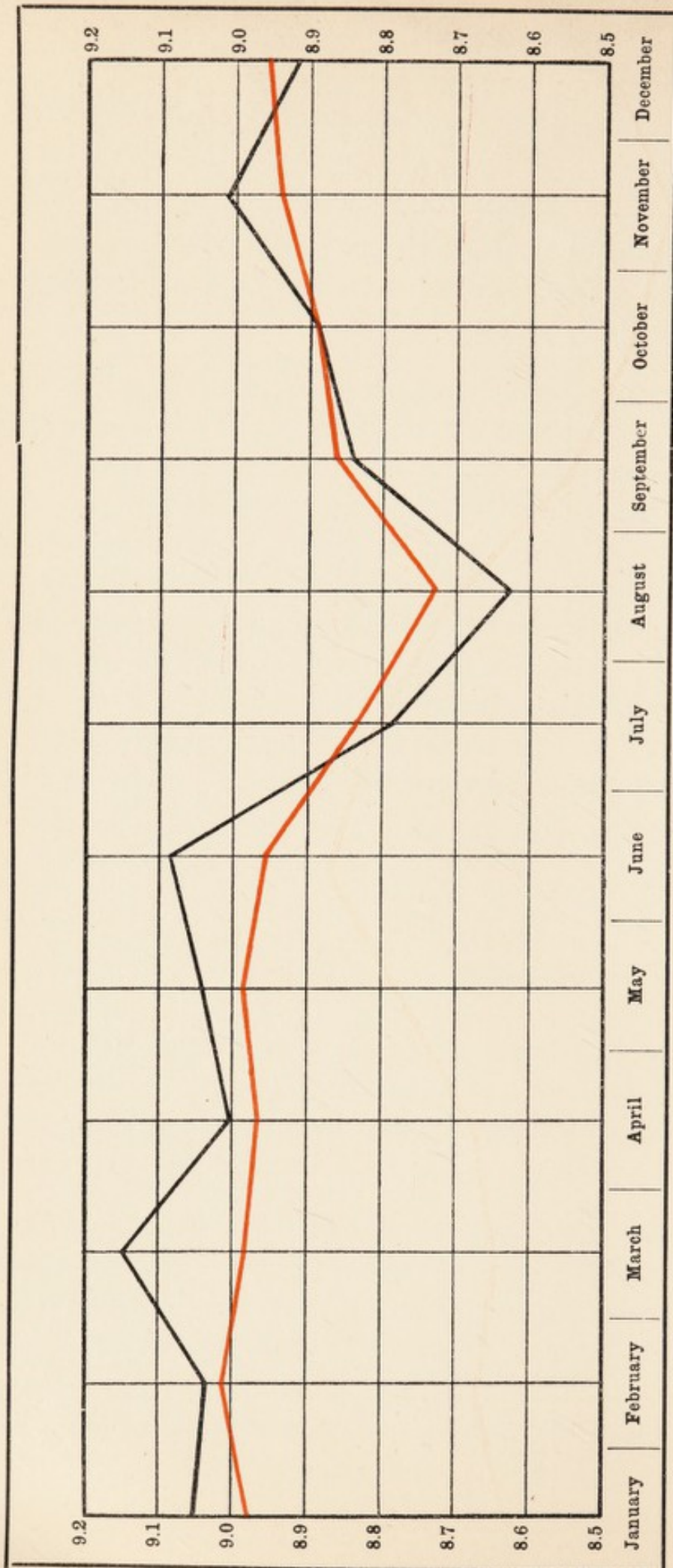
In conclusion I should like to refer to the energetic and efficient manner in which Inspector J. S. Hobbs has carried out his difficult and often by no means pleasant duty, and to the valuable assistance afforded me by Mr. C. L. C. Claremont.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. F. ARNAUD.

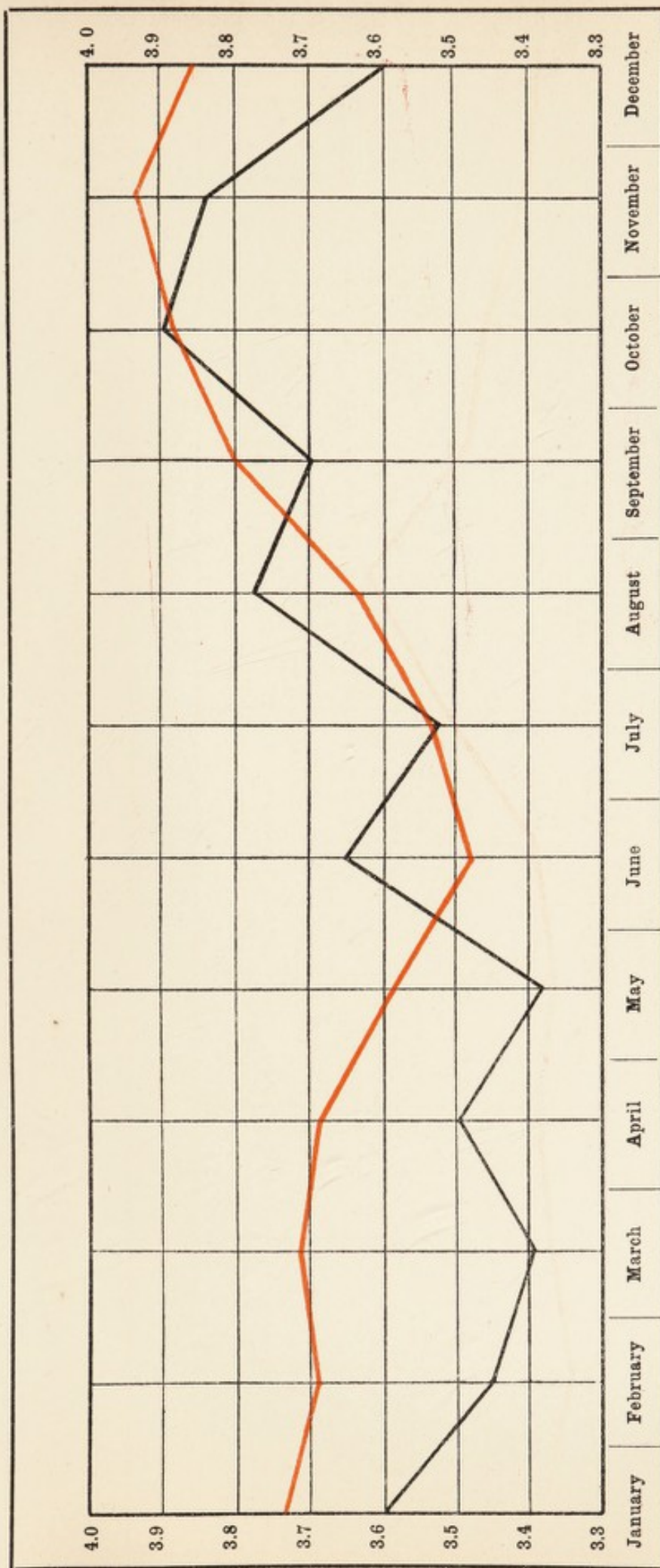




RED LINE.....Mr. D. Richmond's figures, 1906.

BLACK LINE..Portsmouth figures.

SOLIDS NOT FAT CURVE.



RED LINEMr. D. Richmond's figures, 1906.

BLACK LINE ...Portsmouth figures.

FAT CURVE.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Acreeage	6
Analyst's Report	97-111
Anthrax	95
Appendix	74-78
Bacteriology	37
Births, Deaths and Meteorology	7
Births	8
Birth-rate	9
Census, 1901	6
Common Lodging Houses	85
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	85
Deaths, total	8
Deaths, different causes of	5, 11-16
" quarterly	17-20
" children under 1 year	22
Death-rate for 10 years	5
Diarrhœa	34
Diphtheria	29, 30
Diseases of Animals Act	93-95
Drainage Defects	86
Factory and Workshop Act	57-62
Female Inspector's Report	92
Food and Drugs Act	91
Food, unsound, destroyed	83
Glanders	94
Health Committee	3
Housing of the Working Classes Act	40-44
Infantile Mortality	9, 57, 78
Infectious Diseases, weekly numbers	35
" (22 years)	36
Infectious Diseases Hospital, list of cases removed from 1883	73
Inspector of Nuisances Report	81-91
Lung Diseases, Number and Rate	21
Marriages	8
Maternity Hospital	49-56
Measles	32
Meat Inspection	40
Meteorological and Diseases Chart	2
Meteorological Observations	62-70
Milton Hospital	71-73
Midwives Act	45, 46
Midwives, Roll of	47, 48
Parasitic Mange	95
Population	6
" at Census, 1901	6
Port Sanitary Report	79
Rabies	94
Rainfall	65, 66
Scarlet Fever	27, 28
Slaughterhouses	40, 85
Small-pox	24
Staff of Health Department	4
Summary of Deaths	16
Summary of Statistics	5
Swine Fever	93
Towns, statistics of other large towns	10
Tuberculosis	33
Typhoid Fever	30-32
Vaccination Returns	25, 26
Water Supply	37, 38
" Analysis of	39
Workshops	85
Zymotic Death-rate	10, 21
Zymotic Diseases (46 years)	23